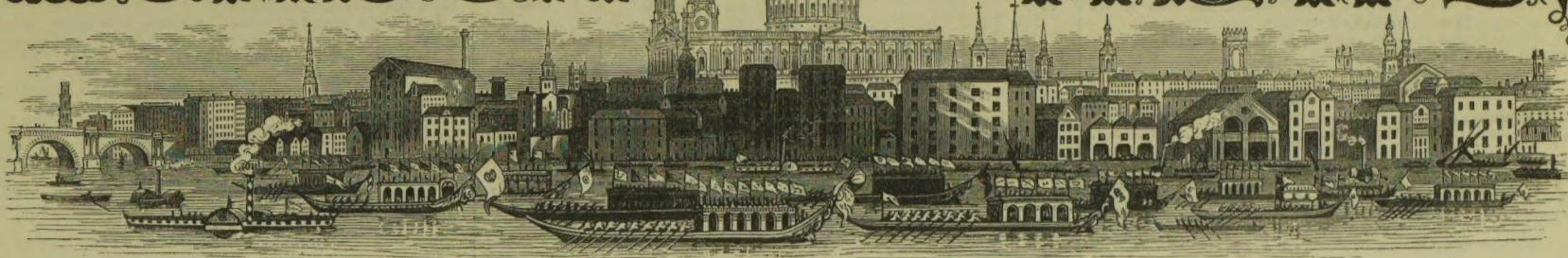


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

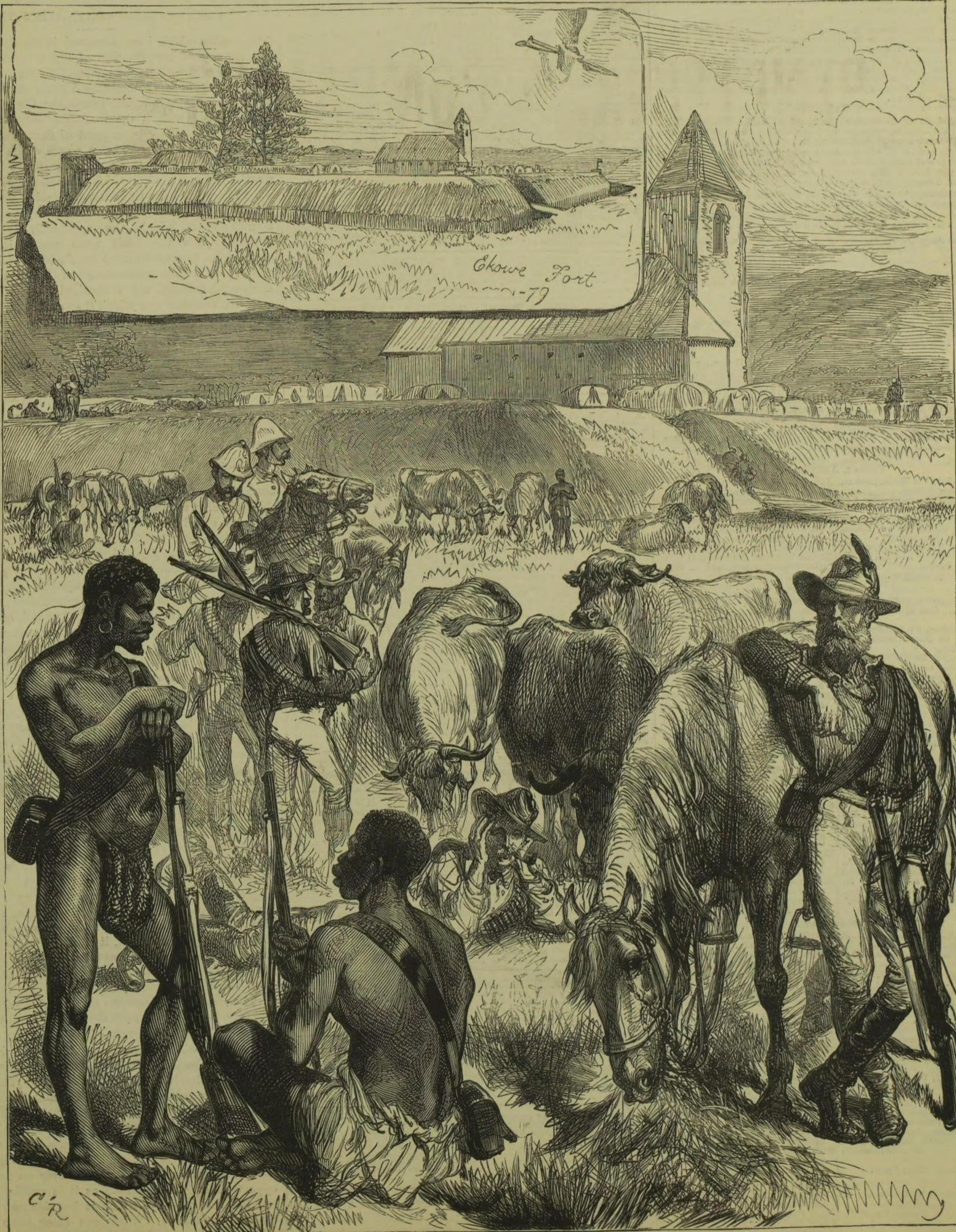


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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6*½*D.



THE ZULU WAR: FORT EKOWE.—SEE PAGE 398.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. T. PEARSON, OF VERULAM, NATAL.

## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Waldershare Park, Dover, the Countess of Guilford, of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at 17A, Great Cumberland-place, the Lady Georgiana Field, of a daughter.  
On the 21st inst., at 31, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Lady Claud J. Hamilton, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at 8, Great Stanhope-street, the Countess of Larborough, of a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at Shahjahanpur, N.W.P. India, the wife of W. Duthie, D.C.L., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.  
On Feb. 25, at Tulcuauno, Chile, the wife of Frederic Elton, H.M. Vice-Consul, of a son—William Percy Lawrence.

## MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 24, at Porvenir, Peru, Salisbury Lloyd Trevor, M.R.C.S., eldest son of E. S. R. Trevor, Esq., of Troissoc, Montgomeryshire, to Annie Hunt B. Brooking, eldest daughter of the late John Brooking, Esq., of Dartmouth, Devon.

On the 17th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Geneva, and subsequently at the English Church, by the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, assisted by the Rev. W. Jephson, John Hamerton Crump, second son of the late George Hamerton Crump, of Chorlton, Cheshire, Esq., to Agnes Beatrice, younger daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Jackson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Lowther, Westmorland.

On the 17th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Southborough, Kent, by the Rev. H. I. Blackburne, M.A., Rector of Warmingham, Cheshire, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Biggs, Vicar, Charles Henry Farmer, Lieutenant 28th Regiment, third son of Major-General R. O. Farmer, R.A., to Florence Charlotte, second daughter of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of Boundes Park, Tonbridge.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Chorley, by the Rev. Canon Brandreth, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Master, the Rector, and the Rev. W. L. Leeman, Vicar of Seaford, Joseph Johnson, son of George Leeman, Esq., M.P. for York, to Emily Maud Mary, only child of Richard Smethurst, Esq., of Ellerbeck, Lancashire.

On the 16th inst., at Allhallows, Tower-hill, by the Rev. John Thomas, D.C.L., Vicar, Francis George Eliot, second son of the late Captain E. J. Eliot, 27th Foot, to Elizabeth Anne Grey, eldest daughter of James Grey, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, formerly of Tower-hill, E.C.

On the 16th inst., at Charlton, Kent, by the Rev. Fras. L. Harrison, Vicar of Paunay, Yorkshire, and the Very Rev. George P. Pownall, Vicar of St. John's, Hoxton, John Fish Pownall, Esq., J.P., and D.L., of 63, Russell-square, to Charlotte Eliza, only daughter of the late Benjamin Harrison, Esq., of Blackheath Park.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., in Queensland, Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Knt., President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, aged 67, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.H.

On the 15th inst., at Woodlands, Stanmore, Lynie May Rohais, daughter of Sir Hardinge and Lady Giffard, aged three years and seven months.

On the 14th inst., at Madoc, Anne Wakeford Whalley, widow of the late S. H. Whalley, M.P., aged 66 years.

On the 15th inst., at 9, Norfolk-terrace, Brighton, Adelaide Eliza, the loving and much loved wife of William R. Lee, in the 49th year of her age.  
On the 15th inst., at 45, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, Mary Dent, the beloved wife of Edward Woods, in the 60th year of her age.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 27.

Second Sunday after Easter.  
Morning Lessons: Num. xx. 1-14; Luke xix. 28. Evening Lessons: Num. xx. 14 to xxi. 10, or xxi. 10; Philip iv.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary W. G. Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan; Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. Brooke Lambert.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W.F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

## MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Society of Painters in Water Colours, opening of exhibition.  
Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Freece on Recent Advances in Telegraphy).  
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Allen on the Disposal of the Sewage of Paris).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Moon's first quarter, 2.16 p.m.  
Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Fauer on Mendelsohn, with Illustrations).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Col. H. Yule on the Manners of the Indo-Chinese Races and the Races of the Indian Archipelago).  
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).  
Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.  
Musical Union Matinee, 3.30 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

National Academy for Pianoforte Playing: Students' Annual Concert, Langham Hall, 3 p.m.  
Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (renewed discussion on Mr. J. Holloway's paper on a New Process in Metallurgy).  
Philharmonic Society, concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Phillips on the History of Mineral Veins; papers by Messrs. N. Taylor and R. Etheridge, jun.).  
London Institution, anniversary, noon.

## THURSDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, apostles and martyrs.  
The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.  
British Museum closed for a week.  
Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m. (no lecture).  
Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition opened.  
Hibbert Lecture, Steinway Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Le Page Renouf on the Religion of Egypt).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Ramsay on the Volumes of Liquids at the Boiling Points; papers by Mr. J. Pattinson and Mr. R. Warington).  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Governors' Benevolent Institution, general court, Willis's Rooms, noon (Earl of Harrowby in the chair).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor J. G. McKendrick on the Physiological Action of Anesthetics), 9 p.m.  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, MAY 3.

Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Architecture, Roman and Byzantine).  
Wharfside Agricultural Society Show, Otley.

Erith Yacht Club, opening cruise.  
Floral Hall Concerts begin, 2 p.m.  
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected,	Temperature of the Air,	Dew Point.			Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.
1	29.320	45° 6'	94°	10°	51° 4'	42° 5'	SSW. S.
2	28.949	40° 1'	43° 4'	79°	59° 2'	45° 2'	ESE. S. SE.
3	29.269	49° 8'	39° 3'	69°	57° 4'	45° 0'	SE. W. NW.
4	29.438	45° 5'	41° 8'	88°	53° 4'	42° 0'	WSW. NNW.
5	29.779	38° 7'	37° 4'	95°	40° 7'	35° 5'	NNW. NE.
6	30.066	34° 3'	24° 5'	70°	41° 3'	31° 0'	NNE. N.
7	29.795	33° 3'	30° 7'	91°	42° 2'	28° 4'	N. WSW. S.
8	29.609	38° 0'	31° 4'	79°	46° 9'	33° 0'	E. SSE. NE.
9	29.498	37° 8'	31° 5'	80°	40° 4'	34° 2'	NE. E. NE.
10	29.458	43° 8'	36° 1'	74°	57° 2'	35° 2'	NE. WSW. SSE.
11	29.427	39° 7'	34° 7'	84°	10°	45° 4'	WWN. N. NNE.
12	29.645	40° 4'	32° 5'	76°	5	49° 0'	WWN. NW. NW.
13	29.882	39° 4'	31° 5'	76°	7	46° 5'	NNW. N. NNE.
14	29.762	41° 5'	34° 3'	78°	5	52° 9'	ENE. SSE.

\* Snow and Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM APRIL 6 TO APRIL 12.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.435	28.918	29.207	29.406	29.674	30.081	29.913
Temperature of Air	50° 12'	52° 9'	51° 10'	49° 22'	45° 0°	36° 19'	38° 0°
Temperature of Evaporation	47° 79'	50° 1°	48° 7°	46° 2°	43° 6°	33° 39'	33° 19'
Direction of Wind	... s.	s.	w.	w.	ene.	n.	wws.

FROM APRIL 12 TO APRIL 19.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.620	29.519	29.483	29.504	29.616	29.869	
Temperature of Air	37° 8'	41° 2°	45° 0°	39° 6°	41° 4°	41° 5°	45° 0°
Temperature of Evaporation	36° 2°	36° 5°	42° 6°	38° 12'	38° 6°	37° 7°	42° 0°
Direction of Wind	... sse.	ene.	wws.	n.	wws.	n.	ese.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m	h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m   h m
0   5   20   5   40   6   30   7   0   7   32   8   10   8   50   9   30   10   8   10   40   11   12   11   40						

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, Is.; Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

## ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN.

Alpine, Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 19, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, Is.

## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the 24th Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &amp;c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35 New Bond-st. W. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

## SCHOECK'S OIL PAINTINGS, the Work of Ten Years' Travel in Canada, in the Country of the Midnight Sun, in Hungary, and Wallachia. AT ENIL DUNKI'S GALLERY, 113, Buckingham Palace-road (close to Victoria Station), S.W.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—FIFTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Doors open at Half-past Seven. First appearance this season of M. Sarasate (Violinist). Vocalists—Miss Lillian Bailey (her first appearance) and Herr Henschel. Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, &amp;c. Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Boxes, 7s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d. and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 6s. New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

how can it be made to consist with the ordinary demands of modern civilisation?

Of course, the present state of things in Russia cannot be the outcome of a momentary, or transient, feeling. Events have been working towards it for many years past. History has taken a similar course in many European States, save that in each it has been locally modified, and in most has passed through the crisis now at length developed in Russia, into some higher and more reasonable state of political existence. But within the last two or three years external circumstances have done much to mature the widespread discontent of the Muscovite population. Amongst these the conduct of the War with Turkey has produced a strong impression. It was a war in which the rank and file of Russian soldiery endured almost unspeakable sufferings, far more from the negligence of professed coadjutors than from the fire of the enemy. But whether this be so or not, there can be no doubt that the conscription in Russia is a crushing burden, as, indeed, it is elsewhere, and that it is accompanied by but few alleviations, if, indeed, by any. Barbarous peoples may endure this; semi-civilised nations will wince under the infliction. Races politically enlightened will strive to get rid of it. Where the leaven of civil freedom has been introduced, it will, in due course leaven the whole lump. Russia will not continue long to be an exception to the rule.

We cannot help thinking that the indirect influence of the events to which we have been referring may, to a large extent, modify Russia's external policy, at any rate for some time to come. Necessity obliges her to concentrate her chief attention upon her domestic condition. It is not likely to be improved by the manner in which it has been taken in hand by the public authorities. She is now suffering in part from the ambitious projects she has for some years past kept in view. She will now probably cease in a large measure from attempting a further extension of her geographical limits. Like a person labouring under disease of the heart who finds himself compelled to be more cautious in the use of his limbs, so, during the period in which internal evils are being subdued, the policy of external aggression will necessarily become less active. Let us hope that the rivalry between her and Great Britain—a rivalry of mistrust—may speedily die out, here, as well as in Russia. We need not grudge her people any progress they may make in civil liberty, should such a blessing be in store for them; and that they will ultimately obtain it, notwithstanding the late ukase, we have not the shadow of a doubt.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, Lady Churchill, Viscount Sandon (the Minister in attendance on her Majesty), General Ponsonby, Miss Cadogan, and Captain Edwards, travelled from Baveno to Monza yesterday week to visit the King and Queen of Italy. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by King Humbert and Queen Margherita, attended by their suite and by the civic authorities of Monza. The meeting between the Sovereigns was most cordial. After the Prefect, Syndic, and the members of the Municipal Council had been presented, the Queen and Princess Beatrice, with their Italian Majesties, drove through the town, which was gaily decorated with flags, to the Royal Castle, in front of which a guard of cuirassiers was drawn up. The spectators along the route loudly cheered the Royal visitors. Signor Depretis, the President of the Council, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Italian Court, were presented to the Queen. Luncheon was served at the castle for forty guests. Her Majesty and the Princess left at half-past four, being accompanied to the railway station by King Humbert and Queen Margherita, who took an affectionate leave of the Queen, after which they left for Rome. The journey from and to Arona was by special train. Her Majesty returned to Baveno at half-past seven. In the evening the town of Pallanza, which lies across the lake immediately opposite the Villa Clara, was brilliantly illuminated in honour of Princess Beatrice's birthday, the illumination having been postponed on account of the weather. Viscount Sandon left Baveno.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove beyond Orta on Saturday; and on Sunday, after attending Divine service in the chapel of the Villa Clara, her Majesty and the Princess drove to Ornavasso. The town of Baveno was illuminated in the evening; there was also a display of fireworks on the lake, accompanied by bands of music. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess walked to Feriolo.

The Duchess of Genoa and the Countess of Gattinara visited her Majesty at the Villa Clara, and the Queen returned the visit to the Duchess at Stresa. Among her Majesty's numerous excursions was one by steamer to Luino, on the opposite shore of Lake Maggiore, where some frescoes of the artist of the same name still exist.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Baveno on Wednesday for Paris, on their return to Windsor Castle.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, attended Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, and the Rev. W. Lloyd, Vicar of Kimbolton, officiated. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Suffield have become stewards of the festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at Willis's Rooms on May 5, at which the Prince has consented to preside. The Princess has made known her intention to take under her special patronage the grand fancy bazaar, which will be held on May 20, 21, and 22, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School, in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, situated at Ventnor.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, before leaving Eastwell for town, attended an oratorio concert given in Ashford, on behalf of the Cottage Hospital, by a local choir, under the direction of Dr. Wilks, assisted by Mr. James Higgs, Mus. Bac., of London. Dr. Arthur Sullivan was among the Royal

party, and both that gentleman and the Duke and Duchess expressed a very complimentary opinion of the performance. The Duke and Duchess remained until the conclusion of the concert, which ended by the singing of "God Save the Czar." The collection made at the concert on behalf of the Ashford Cottage Hospital realised £120. The Duke and Duchess also attended the nuptials of Miss Flora Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell, and Major-General Sir George M'Gregor, K.C.B., of Glencarnock, Torquay. The bride wore a bracelet, a wedding gift from their Royal Highnesses, who also presented her with a bridal bouquet. The Bishop of Dover performed the marriage ceremony. The "Wedding March" was played by Dr. Arthur Sullivan (who has been on a visit at Eastwell Park). The Duke and Duchess appended the signatures "Alfred" and "Marie" to the marriage register. Their Royal Highnesses visited the old hall of the Middle Temple on Saturday, and also the Temple Church, where Mr. Hopkins, the organist, gave some performances on the organ. Their Royal Highnesses were present in the evening at the second concert of the series of the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School and Female Orphan Home, Portsmouth. The Duke took his accustomed place in the orchestra. The Duke and Duchess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Temple Church. On Monday their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and on Tuesday they went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Duke and Duchess have expressed their intention of being present at the first concert of the New Philharmonic Society, which is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon under the direction of Mr. W. Ganz.

A sale of work done by ladies in reduced circumstances was held, under the patronage of Princess Christian, on Wednesday and Thursday, at the Assembly Rooms, Eyre Arms, St. John's wood. The especial feature of this sale is that the workers receive the exact sum for which their work is sold, the expenses being guaranteed by the stall-holders. On Monday and Tuesday next a similar sale, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, will be held in the arena of the Albert Hall, in aid of several charitable institutions in connection with the Society for Promoting Female Welfare.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Gibraltar yesterday week for Algiers. They were escorted on board the Royal yacht Osborne by Lord Napier of Magdala. The Duchess has promised to patronise the concert to be held on the 20th prox. in aid of the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Regent's Park. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are also patrons. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Duke of Connaught Presentation Fund, held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday, it was decided to appropriate the amount, after paying for the presentation plate, to the purchase of a dinner service of plate to be presented to his Royal Highness, and Irish lace to be presented to the Duchess.

Dr. Gream left Crawley Down Park last week for Potsdam, to be present at the confinement of the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday from spending Easter week with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Berlin, on a short leave of absence. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador had a dinner party on Saturday at the Embassy. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town for St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have come to town from Woburn Abbey. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have returned to Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey. The Duke of Argyll and the Ladies Campbell have arrived at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington, from Cannes. The Duke of Manchester has arrived in town from Kimbolton Castle. The Lord President of the Council and the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have returned to Belgrave-square from Goodwood. The Lord Privy Seal and the Duchess of Northumberland have come to town from Albany Park. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, from Biarritz. The Marquis of Ripon has arrived in Carlton-gardens from Studley Royal. Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived at her residence in Pall-mall. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury have come to town from Hatfield. The Secretary of State for India and Viscountess Cranbrook have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent from Hemsted Park. The Lord Chancellor has come to town from Lindisfarne Lodge, Bournemouth.

A theatrical performance took place at Lady Julia Lockwood's house, at Ascot, on the 18th inst. The pieces performed were a farce by Mr. Vincent Amcotts, entitled "A Poisoned Poet," and the Oriental burlesque "Blue Beard."

On Sunday last Sledmere, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., was the scene of great rejoicing in honour of the christening of his infant son and heir. The ceremony was performed in the parish church. The baptismal service was choral, given by the Rev. Newton Mant. The sponsors were the Right Hon. James Lowther, Mr. Harry Chomley of Newton, and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. At four o'clock Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes entertained above 200 of the tenantry, their wives and families, in the great library; and guests to the number of 250 were regaled in the steward's room and servants' hall. After an enjoyable afternoon, the company dispersed after drinking the health of the young Mark Sykes.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord de Clifford and Hilda, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Balfour, of Easthampstead, Berkshire, took place last week in the parish church of Easthampstead, by special license. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, Rector, the Rev. E. H. Whinyates, Curate, and the Rev. Beauchamp K. Pearse, Rector of Ascot. The best man was the Hon. C. Russell, brother of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Charles Balfour, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with point d'Alençon lace and orange-blossoms, a tulle veil, and wreath of natural orange-blossoms; ornaments, diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids—the Hon. Maud and Catherine Russell, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Linda Balfour, sister of the bride, and Miss Nellie Baldock—wore dresses of pink and blue cashmere with hats to match, and pink enamel lockets with monogram, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was choral. After the ceremony the bridal party were received by Mrs. Balfour at breakfast at the rectory, the house having been placed at her disposal by the Rev. Osborne Gordon. Lord and Lady de Clifford left Bracknell en route for South Devon to pass the honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Charles Woodbine Parish, son of Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H., and Miss Frances Montgomerie Boyle, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Boyle.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Orleans Club will open next Monday, and the first dance will take place at the club, Twickenham, on May 12.

The Company of Goldsmiths have voted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The exhibition of the National Auricula Society was held on Tuesday in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington.

The vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, have resolved, by 33 to 20, not to allow a statue of Lord Byron to be placed in St. James's-street.

The anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, for the election of council and officers, was held on Wednesday, being St. George's Day, pursuant to charter, when the Earl of Carnarvon gave the annual address.

The diploma of LL.D. was presented on Tuesday to Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., at his residence in Connaught-place, by representatives of the Washington and Lee University of Virginia. The American Minister introduced the deputation.

Mr. Chance, at the Southwark Police Court on Tuesday, gave his decision on the question whether omnibus passengers had a right to pre-engage seats to the exclusion of the general travelling public. He decided in the affirmative.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Whetham) gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House on the 18th inst. The invitations were confined to children between the ages of six and fourteen, with their parents; and the guests numbered between 700 and 800.

On Monday the eastern block of the New Law Courts was opened for business. Several of the most important of the legal offices are located in the building, and others will shortly be removed there.

Mr. Luke Fildes, A.R.A., was entertained at dinner last Saturday evening, at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, by his fellow-members of the Savage Club, in celebration of his election as Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hubert Herkomer presided; and among a large company, including many distinguished artists, were Lieutenant-General Oliphant, V.C., Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., Professor Marshall (of the Royal Academy), Mr. Marcus Stone, A.R.A., Mr. Ingram, M.P., Mr. Charles Dickens, Professor Wanklyn, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, Mr. Harrison Weir, and others.

At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A., on "The Religion of Zoroaster considered in connection with Archaic Monotheism." Mr. Brown reviewed the principal features in the system of Zoroaster, and the connection and parallelism between the early beliefs of Iranian and Aryan Indian. Noticing the original unity of religious conception amongst the Aryan Family of mankind, he deduced from the above and other considerations various arguments in favour of the existence of a primitive monotheism.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in April the total number of paupers was 83,075, of whom 43,045 were in workhouses and 40,030 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 201 and 34 respectively; but, as compared with 1877, they show a decrease of 279. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 861, of whom 628 were men, 193 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

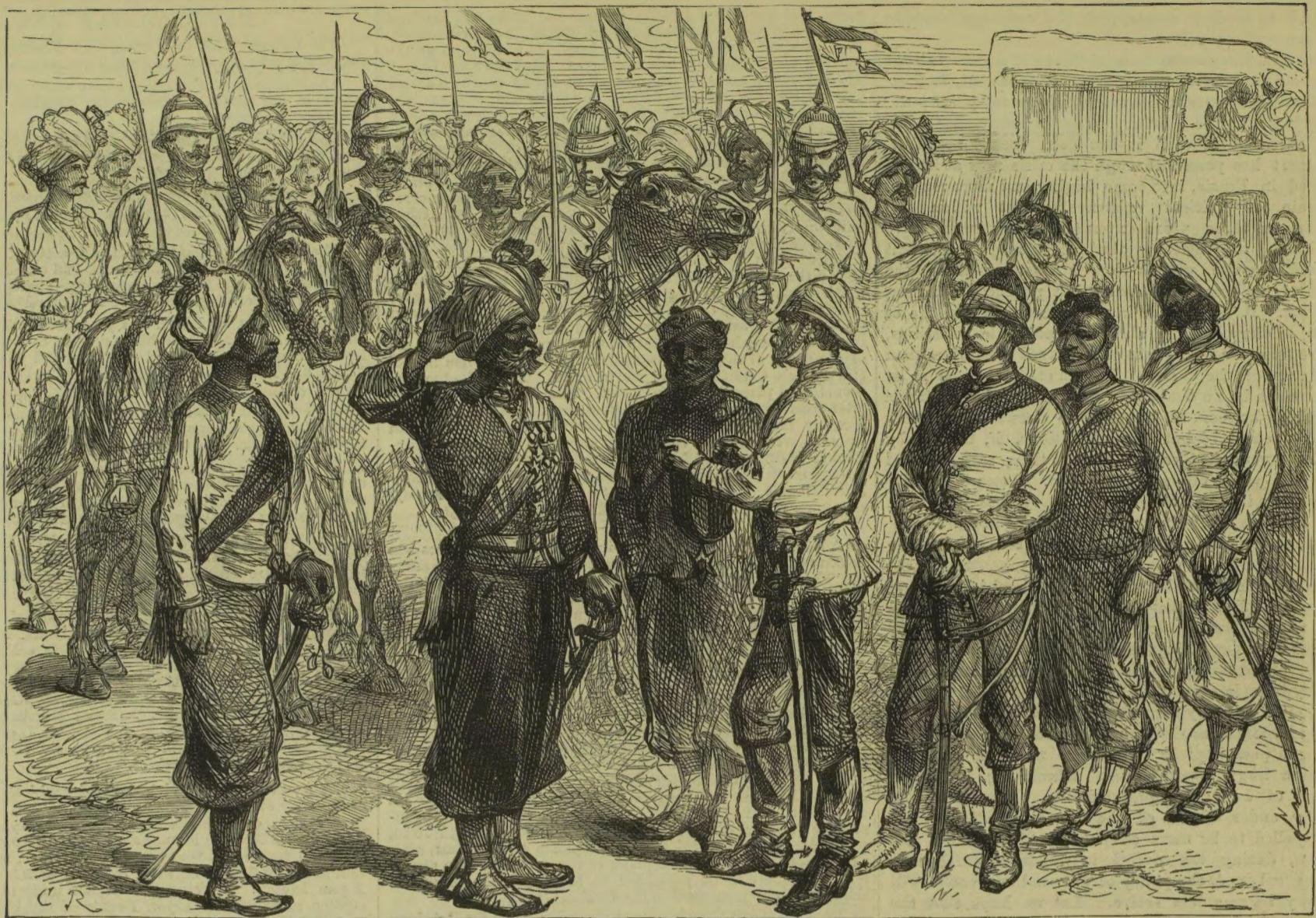
There were 2703 births and 1757 deaths registered in London last week, the births having exceeded by 216, and the deaths by 121 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 49 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 72 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3304 births and 2087 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 40·1 deg., and 7·5 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 20·2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 97·1 hours.

#### THE SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE.

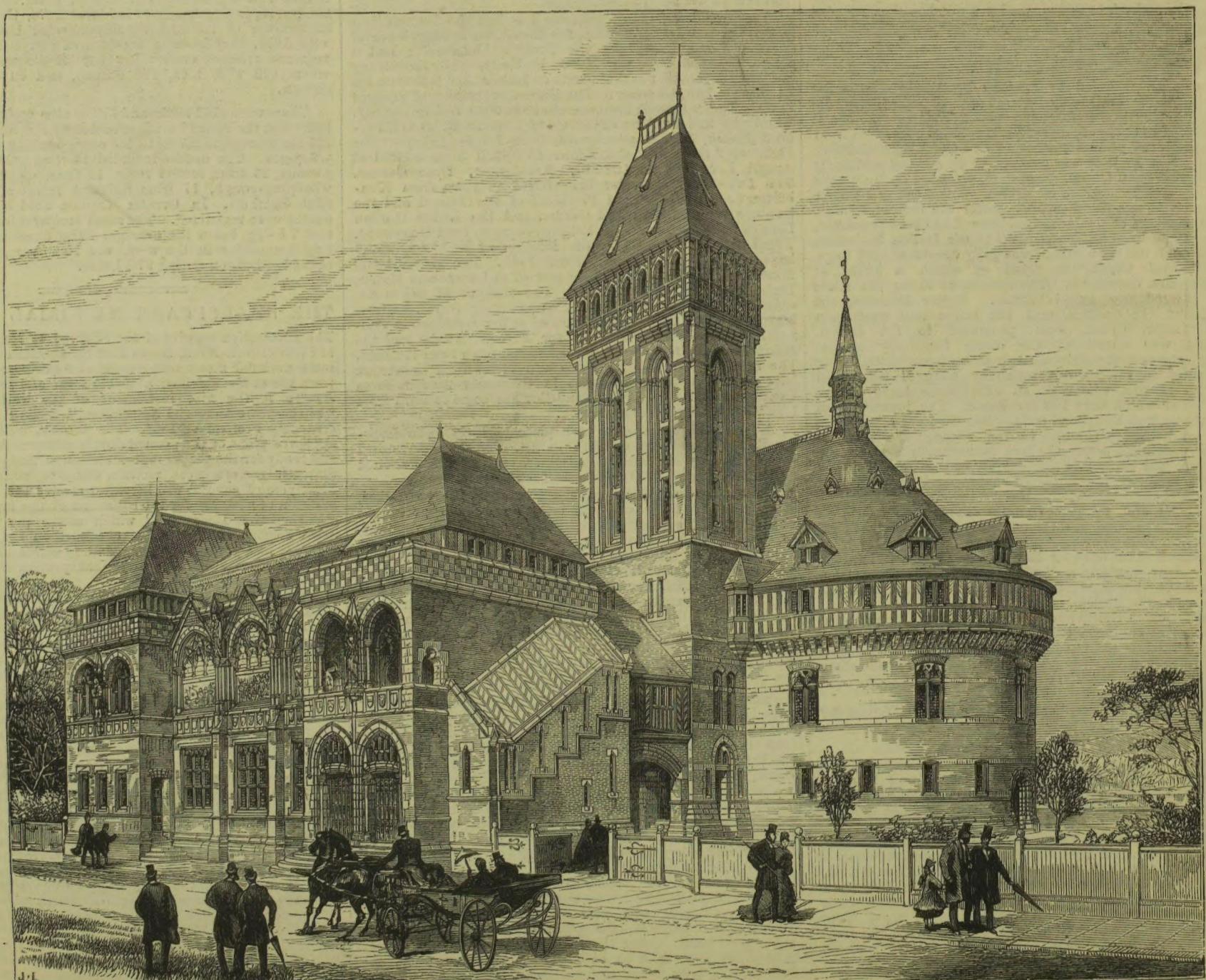
The illustration we give of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, at Stratford-on-Avon, shows that the common desire to set up some national monument worthy of Shakespeare in his native town has at last attained a visible form and substance. This theatre is the first instalment of the work done by the "Shakespeare Memorial Association," issuing from the Tercentenary Festival of 1864. The theatre, built on the most approved plans of the present day, is now practically complete, and ready for the proper representation of things Shaksperian; dramatic performances, recitals, concerts, and lectures. The Shakespeare Memorial will hereafter receive the supplementary addition of a library for the collection of the immense bulk of "Shaksperian Literature" which marks the real hold the great English Dramatist has obtained on the human mind. There is also yet to be added a gallery where art may lend its aid to illustrate and embody Shakspearian ideas, thoughts, and expressions.

It is hoped that the Memorial will form the nucleus of a Shaksperian activity which shall, by lectures, anniversary and other performances, essay prizes, and other means, encourage the true exposition of Shakespeare's dramas; and that it may aid generally in restoring a brightened national drama to its old position as a valued moral educator of the people. A school of acting and a beneficiary fund for the acting profession are supplementary proposals for the future. It may be remarked that the estimated first cost of these Memorial Buildings is £20,000. Of this, £12,000 is already in hand; more is promised; and Mr. Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon, who has already done so much in furtherance of the undertaking, now makes the generous offer of subscribing £1000 for every £1000 the public subscribe, until the requisite £20,000 is all in hand.

These Memorial Buildings, or such of them as are now finished, are being opened with a ten-days' festival, commencing last Wednesday. There are Shaksperian performances of every type, and those performing in them have, for the most part, generously given their services without remuneration. In proof of the high character of the proposed performances, we may observe that the published programme contains such well-known names as those of Mr. Barry Sullivan, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Brandram, Sir Julius Benedict, Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faust), Miss Wallis, and Mr. Chatterton as director. Consequently, what with the set performances, the social gatherings, the exploration of the Shaksperian relics and associations of Stratford and its neighbourhood, the Festival bids fair to be of a most attractive and pleasurable character; while all who share in these entertainments will have the satisfaction of feeling they are aiding to set up a really national Memorial of Shakespeare.



THE AFGHAN WAR: DECORATING A NATIVE SOLDIER WITH THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.—SEE PAGE 394.  
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.



THE SHAKSPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—SEE PAGE 383.



A DREARY DAY. BY J. D. WATSON.—SEE PAGE 386.

**"A DREARY DAY."**

It is related, among the distressing incidents of a season of famine or epidemic disease, which has at some former period visited a rural district of this country, that bereaved parents have been obliged to carry with their own hands the little coffin of a lost babe to the place of interment, probably the remote churchyard of an extensive moorland parish, with no friendly or official assistant. This is the sorrowful task of the worthy couple, who seem to be a shepherd or farm labourer and his wife, depicted by the artist, Mr. J. D. Watson, in the melancholy scene presented by our Engraving. It is indeed "a dreary day" for them, both externally, in the cold and gloomy weather under a darkening sky, and in the mournful occasion which has brought them from a home deprived of the innocent presence of their departed little child. We can but hope that their sad hearts will obtain consolation, and that future days will shed a gleam of returning happiness upon them.

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.****FRANCE.**

M. Jules Ferry, on distributing the prizes of the provincial learned societies at the Sorbonne last Saturday, stated that these bodies had increased in thirty years from 90 to 380. In 1862, when first connected with the University, they were 200.

Second ballots were held on Sunday in eight constituencies where the requisite majority was not obtained at the recent supplementary elections. In the eighth arrondissement of Paris M. Godelle, Bonapartist, was elected by 6509, against 5011 votes given to M. Clamageran, a Republican. At Bordeaux M. Blanqui was returned by 6801 votes, against 5330 given to his Republican opponent, M. Lavertujon. M. Blanqui is still in prison on charges connected with the insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870, and his election is therefore illegal. The other six second ballots resulted in favour of Republican candidates. M. Diancourt, the Republican candidate, has been elected at Rennes by 9052 votes. M. Courmeaux, the Radical candidate, obtained 7728 votes.

The annual calling out of the Territorial Army throughout France began on the 17th inst. From all points of the country men between thirty-two and thirty-three years of age leave their families and their business affairs to undergo a fortnight's training in barracks. The *République Française* seizes the opportunity to extol the perfection which the new organisation has already attained; a genuine national army has, it says, been created, and a powerful bulwark is thus added to the defence of the country.

The French Geographical Society has presented gold medals to Ensign de Brazza for his expedition up the Ogone river (West Africa); to Lieutenant Wyse for exploring the Isthmus of Darien; and to Captain Nares, of the British Navy, for his Arctic Expedition of 1875-6.

Sir Richard Wallace on the 17th, in the presence of Lord Lyons, the Princesse de Broglie, Sir John Cormack, the Hon. Alan Herbert, M.D., Mr. Samson, the architect, and a few other friends, opened the hospital which he has built at Paris.

With great pomp was celebrated on the same day the funeral of M. Villemessant, late editor of the *Paris Figaro*.

A meeting of the council and friends of the building fund was held last Saturday in the vestry of Christ's Church, Neuilly, presided over by Bishop Claughton. The Bishop expressed his great satisfaction with Miss Leigh's efforts in the work already accomplished, and trusted that, with united effort, the remaining £4860 might soon be raised. The Bishop also visited the English Orphanage, which has sheltered and provided for eighty children during the last two years. The funds of this institution are needing help.

Two weekly illustrated papers, the *Triboulet* and the *Lune Rousse*, have been fined, the former £20 and the latter £8, for publishing cartoons without the necessary license. Both cartoons were coarse attacks on the clergy.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the English Brougham fêtes at Cannes have been fairly successful. They were closed last Saturday by the unveiling or Lienard's marble statue, which occupies a site near the Townhall. Lord Brougham is represented as wearing his doctor's gown, and pointing to the ground with his right hand. At his left is a young palm-tree, with the branches of which his left hand carelessly entwines the English rose.

The Municipal Council of Chinon have resolved to open a public subscription for a statue to Rabelais, who was born there.

**SPAIN.**

The result of the elections on Sunday was the return of 275 Ministerialists, thirty-two Constitutionalists, and thirty-eight members of other parties. A *Daily News*' telegram says that the Conservative majority will exceed 330 when the colonial returns are known. More abstentions took place with a limited franchise than in 1876 with universal suffrage. Among those returned are Señor Canovas del Castillo, Señor Castelar, Señor Sagasta, Señor Echegaray, and Señor Martos.

**PORUGAL.**

Queen Maria Pia is, we are glad to learn, now out of danger.

**ITALY.**

The Council of Ministers has approved a new bill drawn up by Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, revising some clauses of the customs tariff relating to coffee, pepper, petroleum, and other articles. The Minister anticipates an increase in revenue of 4,250,000f. by these modifications.

The supplementary elections to the Chamber of Deputies, held on Sunday, resulted in favour of the Progressist candidates. In some cases second ballots will be necessary.

Surrounded by Cardinals of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, the Pope yesterday week received the retraction of Mgr. Kupelian. The Pope afterwards delivered a discourse.

General Garibaldi presided on Monday at a Republican meeting in Rome, at which a resolution was adopted for the establishment of a central committee in Rome, with sub-committees in the provinces, to agitate for universal suffrage and other reforms. The meeting also sent a greeting to "Our brethren of Italy unredeemed." Garibaldi made a speech, in which he said that the Constitution must be reconsidered, and Italy must be armed to be ready to claim the unredeemed provinces. At the meeting on Tuesday forty-four delegates were appointed to organize the provincial associations. Garibaldi, owing to illness, was unable to attend.

The German Archaeological Institute in Rome celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Monday.

A banquet was given on Monday evening at the Quirinal in honour of the members of the Meteorological Congress. A proposal put forward by M. Bruhns, that in future the meridian of Greenwich should be adopted in all general meteorological charts, has been voted by the Congress.

**GERMANY.**

A Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post* states that it is announced that the celebration of the golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress will be of a purely private character. Only members of the Emperor's family and his very nearest relatives—including the Czar—will be asked to take part.

The Empress has offered an international prize for the best treatise on the cure of diphtheria.

Count d'Eulenborg, Director of the Public Debt in Prussia, and father of the Minister of the Interior, died recently at Berlin of heart disease, from which he had long suffered.

The representatives of the various branches of textile industry in Berlin held a meeting on Sunday and unanimously protested against the proposed raising of the tariff.

The German Social Political Association assembled at Frankfort on Monday, about 250 delegates from every part of the empire being present. Professor Nasse, of Bonn, was elected president; and the former Minister, Dr. Roggenbach (Carlsruhe), and Herr Patsch, the president of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, were chosen vice-presidents. The Customs Tariff Bill forms the sole subject of discussion at this meeting of the association.

**HOLLAND.**

The King presented his new Queen to the people of his capital on Monday, and made a public progress from the railway station, along the banks of the canals, to the palace in the Central Square of Amsterdam. A Standard telegram says that the reception was polite but cold. In the evening a superb suite of jewels was presented to Queen Emma by the burgomasters of all the Dutch towns. There was a torch-light procession. The King and Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, drove through the town at night to see the illuminations.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

The festivities in celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria began at Vienna on Monday, and his Majesty received the Hungarian Ministers and deputations presenting congratulatory addresses from the Hungarian Parliament, the Hungarian episcopate, and the Croatian Diet. On Tuesday the Emperor received the congratulations of the Austrian episcopacy, the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Reichsrath, and the municipality of Vienna on the occasion of his silver wedding. His Majesty also received numerous deputations from the towns and provinces and some delegates from the rifle corps. In the afternoon the Emperor received the good wishes of foreign Sovereigns through the medium of their representatives in Vienna.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Monday the Estimates of the Ministry of Finance were discussed. Herr Suess, the reporter of the Committee, having asked the Government to take into consideration the adjustment of the rate of exchange, Baron Pretis, the Minister of Finance, said that the care of the Government was for the present confined to protecting the State from any injury that might accrue to it through the action of speculators in taking advantage of the price of silver, but as soon as a fitting opportunity occurred he would institute an inquiry into the exchange question. The House subsequently adopted the Estimates without amendment.

**RUSSIA.**

An Imperial ukase was published at St. Petersburg on the 18th inst. ordering the adoption of exceptional measures in consequence of the recent attacks upon the higher officials and of the attempt on the life of the Emperor. Governors-General are to be provisionally appointed, with exceptional powers, at St. Petersburg, Charkoff, and Odessa; and similar powers are conferred on the Governors-General of Moscow, Kieff, and Warsaw. They are authorised to subject all civilians to martial law; to arrest on their own responsibility any person, of whatever rank; to suppress newspapers or periodicals; and generally to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for the maintenance of public order. The Russian *Official Messenger* of Sunday publishes an Imperial decree provisionally appointing Generals Todeleben, Loris Melikoff, and Gourko to the Governor-Generalships of Odessa, Charkoff, and St. Petersburg respectively. The Czar, in replying to the congratulations of the municipal authorities of St. Petersburg on his escape from assassination, remarked that the state of things created by recent events required the most serious consideration, for otherwise it would shortly happen that no honourable man would be able to show himself in the streets. General Gourko, as we learn by special telegram, has issued an official notice calling upon all householders in St. Petersburg to maintain, under specified penalties, house porters, who are never to be absent from their posts, and who are to perform various police duties, which are defined. Dealers in firearms are to furnish the police with a list of all the weapons in their possession, and private persons having weapons must obtain permission to retain them.

A telegram from Berlin states that Solowieff has made a confession to the commandant of the fortress where he is imprisoned disavowing all personal hatred against the Emperor, but alleging that he had been designated by drawing lots to commit the deed, and that he would himself have been killed had he not fulfilled his mission. He has refused to give any information concerning his accomplices.

An addition of 152,000 men to the army has been ordered.

The St. Petersburg telegrams give an account of some serious disturbances which occurred on the 14th inst. at Rostoff, on the Don. The rioters plundered and destroyed the residences of the chief of police and the overseer of the town and district, and at the same time all the police records. A detachment of 160 Cossacks had to be called to the aid of the local police before the riot could be quelled.

Instructions have been given to General Stolepine to take the necessary measures to commence the evacuation of Roumelia by the Russian troops on May 3 next.

**TURKEY.**

The Sultan has at length ratified the treaty with Austria relative to Novo Bazar. Telegrams from Constantinople state that the ratification was due to the energetic representations of the German Ambassador and Mr. Malet. The Grand Vizier and Caratheodori Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had threatened to resign if the Sultan declined to ratify the treaty.

After a long delay, the convention between Turkey and Roumania relative to the exchange and maintenance of prisoners of war has been ratified by the Sultan.

The Bulgarian Assembly met last Saturday and disposed of thirty-one articles of the draught Constitution. Several alterations were made, and the articles providing for a State Council were altogether rejected. The Assembly finished on Monday the discussion of the organic Constitution. The last clause, prohibiting any change being made in the Constitution for five years, was rejected. The entire Constitution, as revised, was to be read on Thursday. None of the clergy, except the Archimandrite of the monastery of Rila, have participated in the sittings since the clauses directed against religious toleration were rejected by the Assembly. A *Daily News* telegram from Slivno gives an account of a review of the Bulgarian National Guard, which has been held there by General Scobelev. About 10,000 men were assembled, together with 2000 Russians and 2000 Bulgarian regular militia. The correspondent says that neither officers nor men wore special uniform, but all were fairly armed, and their discipline and musketry practice did them credit. They are thoroughly determined to oppose any attempt of the Turks to enter the province.

A Standard telegram from Constantinople states that the population of one district in Crete has flown to arms, and great disorders have occurred. The Turkish Governor has taken measures to restore tranquillity.

**ROUMANIA.**

A proclamation has been issued by the Government decreeing full liberty in the coming elections. Electoral committees of both parties of the State have been formed all over the country, and the struggle is expected to be severe.

**AMERICA.**

A despatch from Washington on the 18th inst. confirms the announcement that a syndicate has subscribed for 150,000,000 dols. of Four per Cent Bonds, and 40,000,000 dols. of Funding Certificates. The previous subscriptions amounted to 48,000,000 dols. Mr. Sherman has revoked his circular of the 16th inst. offering the above amount of Four per Cents for public subscription, all the bonds therein offered having been sold. The Secretary of the Treasury has called for 160,000,000 dols. of Ten-Forties, leaving only 30,000,000 dols. outstanding.

In the House of Representatives on the 17th inst. Mr. Stephens, Democrat from Georgia, chairman of the Coinage Committee, renewed the contest about the Silver Bill, and succeeded in getting the measure laid before the House by a vote of 97 to 88, the Democrats and Greenbackers uniting to that end. The bill is intended to exchange subsidiary silver coins at the Treasury for Greenbacks in order to relieve the public from an over-supply of those coins, from which the cities on the Atlantic coast suffer. It was debated throughout the morning hour, and then postponed. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that the significance of this day's proceedings is that the House intends entering upon general legislation. The House has resumed the debate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, ordering that the debate close on April 25. There are ninety-six members desirous to speak on it. In the sitting of the House on the 18th Mr. Blackburn repudiated any intention on the part of the Democrats to disturb the Constitutional amendments. We learn from the *Times* correspondent that the members desiring the Congress to begin with general legislation controlled the House on Monday last, the minority abandoning the opposition to introducing bills. Over 1000 bills on all subjects were introduced and referred to Committees. Many are inflation measures, others for the increase of the silver coinage. Other bills impose an income tax, or provide tariff changes and grants for steam-ship subsidies. Many bills which failed last Session are reintroduced, including the Geneva Award Distribution Bill and the Brazilian Steam-ship Subsidy Bill.

The death of General Dix, formerly Governor of New York, is announced. General Dix, who was in his eighty-first year, had taken a prominent part in American politics for nearly half a century. He was a stanch supporter of the Union, and held several commands during the civil war. Between 1863 and 1868 he was the United States' Minister in Paris. In 1872 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, but lost the post in 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. Tilden. General Dix had written several books, and contributed to many periodicals in the United States.

The Secretary for War has issued a circular directing that the Sitting Bull Indians, having ceased to be American subjects, be seized and held prisoners of war, in the event of their returning to United States territory.

Several lives have been lost by a tornado which has visited South Carolina.

No further disturbance is anticipated at Sitka, Alaska territory, and the recent excitement of the population is attributed to groundless apprehensions of Indian outrage.

**CANADA.**

In Tuesday's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Keeler introduced a bill for the repeal of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act and the Acts amending the same. The bill was read the first time; and a motion to postpone the second reading for three months was rejected.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has appointed a committee to draft an address to Queen Victoria praying for the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council appeals to the Home Government in a contrary sense. A resolution, moved by the Premier, was carried asking the House to authorise the Government to borrow a sum not exceeding 800,000 dols. The House was prorogued on the 17th inst.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of British Columbia against Chinese immigration into that country has been referred for consideration to a committee of the Dominion House of Commons.

**BRAZIL.**

The Committee of Ways and Means has presented a report to the Chamber of Deputies stating that the extraordinary expenditure had been reduced by 8,900,000 milreis. The total expenditure for the current financial year is estimated at 132,600,000 milreis; the amount derived from the new taxes being calculated at 12,000,000 milreis, and that from sundry sources at 3,000,000 milreis. The total revenue is estimated at 116,000,000. There is therefore an uncovered deficit of about 17,000,000 milreis.

**INDIA.**

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the continued drought begins to cause some anxiety. In Bengal hardly any rain has fallen since Christmas, and in the lower provinces the ground is too hard to be worked, and the crops are suffering from want of moisture. Similar complaints come from the Assam and Cachar tea districts, and unless a plentiful rain falls soon the tea crop will be very short.

Disquieting rumours continue to be received in India from Burmah, but many of them are obviously untrue. It is feared, however, that King Theebaw may at any moment precipitate a collision. A *Times* telegram from Mandalay of Saturday's date says:—"The King has declared himself determined not to listen to any proposals of the English Government. The Shans are rebelling. There exists a strong feeling among the senior Ministers against the King."

The *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, C.B., to be her Majesty's Consul-General in Eastern Roumelia, and of Captain Samuel Anderson, R.E., C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the principality of Servia.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Captain A. Abercrombie Jopp, late of the Royal Engineers, to be Director-General of Stores at the India Office, in succession to the Hon. Gerald Talbot, who has recently retired. Captain Jopp has for some years been secretary in the department of the Agent-General for the Government of New South Wales.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred on the 17th inst. in one of the Belgian coal-pits. Two hundred and forty men were at work in the mine at the time, and of these eighty-nine were rescued alive on the following day.—Eleven persons have been killed and several others severely injured by an explosion which has occurred in the Wellington coal-mine at Departure Bay, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," as given on Thursday week, included the first appearance in England of Signor Sylva as Roberto. The débutant possesses a tenor voice that is of resonant power and agreeable quality in the middle and lower range, and is better suited for music of the heroic and declamatory style than for the expression of pathos or tenderness. He has evidently had much stage experience, his demeanour and action being appropriate and impressive. He made a favourable impression by his delivery of the "Siciliano" in the first act (which was encored), and declaimed with good effect in the subsequent music, particularly Roberto's solo in the cloister scene, and the address to the Princess Isabella during her magic trance. Owing to indisposition, Mdlle. Cepeda was unable to appear as Alice, and was replaced by Mdlle. Mantilla, who was applauded in several instances, especially in her delivery of the romance, "Nel lasciar la Normandia." Mdlle. Smeroschi as Isabella scarcely sang up to her usually high mark. Her best efforts were in the arias, "In vano il fato" and "Roberto, O tu che adoro." Signor Vidal, as Bertramo, displayed the same excess of tremolo, and want of sufficient weight of voice, as in his recent first appearance here as Marcello. The cast otherwise was as heretofore; the elaborate supernatural ballet action in the cloister scene having included the clever solo dancing of Mdlle. Reuters as the resuscitated nun, Elena.

On Saturday "Faust" was given, and included one of the most successful first appearances of recent years. Mdlle. Turolla, who made her début as Margherita, has a handsome stage presence, intellectual and expressive features, and, notwithstanding her youth, is free from embarrassment in action and gesture. Her voice is a soprano, of rather extensive compass and exceedingly pure quality, capable alike of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution. The "King of Thule" ballad was given with a delicacy and refinement that were admirably contrasted by the fine delivery of the following "Jewel Song," in which the grace and charm of artless simplicity, and the joyous ecstasy of the young girl at the possession of the casket and its contents, were finely realised. An enthusiastic encore followed the delivery of the scene. Excellent also was the performance of Mdlle. Turolla—both vocally and dramatically—in the tenderness and pathos of the love-music with Faust in the garden scene, the agony and remorse of Margherita at the death of her brother, in the duel with Faust, having been rendered with genuine force and feeling. The repentance of the unhappy heroine when endeavouring to pray in the cathedral, and her horror at the mocking of the fiend, heard in the intervals of the service, were also powerfully depicted, as was the final death scene; and the general result was such as to indicate the accession of a singer of rare powers and capabilities, with ample time before her for their enhancement. Signor Vidal's voice is better suited to the music of Mefistofele than to that in which he had previously been heard here, but the almost incessant use of the tremolo again marred the effect. The chief applause, which he gained was after his delivery of the ballata "Dio dell' or." His acting was generally appropriate, having been a good copy of the conventional rendering of the part. The cast included M. Capoul as Faust, Madame Scalchi as Siebel, Mdlle. Ghiotti as Marta, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, and Signor Raguer as Wagner, as hitherto. Signor Cotogni has never acted more finely in the dying scene after the duel, which produced a marked impression and a special recall of the artist. Signor Vianesi conducted both the performances now referred to with great ability.

For this week four performances were announced, including repetitions of "Robert il Diavolo" (on Monday), of "La Favorita" (on Tuesday), and of "Faust" (on Thursday). Monday's representation of Meyerbeer's opera presented the same features as before, excepting that Madame Cepeda appeared as Alice, and sang with much effect.

Tuesday's performance of "La Favorita" included the second successful appearance of Mdlle. Pasqua as Leonora, the cast otherwise having been also the same as that recently commented on.

For this (Saturday) evening "La Traviata" is announced, with the reappearance (after an interval of five years) of Mdlle. Heilbron as Violetta.

The Floral Hall concerts—supported by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera—will be resumed next Saturday afternoon. The conductors are Signor Vianesi, Signor Bevignani, Mr. Kuhe, and Mr. Ganz.

Mr. Mapleson's new Italian season at Her Majesty's Theatre begins to-night (Saturday) with Bizet's "Carmen;" Mdlle. Minnie Hauk sustaining the title-character, and Signori Campanini and Del Puento, respectively, those of Don José and Escamillo, as in the first production of the opera here by Mr. Mapleson, in June last—the part of Michaela being transferred to Madame Sinico.

The second of the present series of concerts of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society was given last Saturday, for the benefit of the funds of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan School and Female Orphan Home at Portsmouth. The Duke of Edinburgh resumed his place in the orchestra after a long period of absence, and was heartily greeted. The programme opened with a performance of the fourth symphony of Beethoven by the band, Miss Pawle played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor with much ability, and the overture to "Semiramide" completed the first part, which also included songs by Miss Emma Beasley and Madame Antoinette Sterling, and glees by the Lombard Amateur Musical Society. Between the parts some organ solos were played by Mr. W. S. Bambridge. The second part opened with Sullivan's spirited "Ouverture di Ballo," and closed with the Coronation March from "Le Prophète," the remaining portion having been vocal. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang a new song by Sullivan, "St. Agnes Eve," which was encored; Miss Beasley sang another by Berthold Tours, written expressly for her; and the members of the Glee Society gave several glees and part-songs, one by their conductor, Mr. A. H. D. Prendergast, called "Phillis dyes her tresses black," having proved specially effective. The concert was well attended, and it is to be hoped that a considerable sum of money will be realised in aid of the fund for which the society so kindly volunteered their services.

The concert in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell at Isahlwana and Rorke's Drift took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when a fine orchestra, conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, gave some admirable performances, among which were Rossini's overture to "Tell;" M. Massenet's clever orchestral suite entitled "Scènes Pittoresques," and Mr. Hill's "Gavotte" for stringed instruments, which was encored. Signor Papini played with much success the "Andante" from Spohr's ninth violin concerto and Tartini's "Il Trillo del Diavolo;" Madame Viard-Louis executed Mozart's pianoforte concerto in D minor (with Professor Macfarren's cadenzas); and vocal solos were

contributed by Miss Georgina Burns, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Herschel.

The fifth of the present series of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts took place this week. The programme included the first performance in England of an interesting work, a "Stabat Mater," composed by G. Salvayre, besides Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A major), and other interesting features. Our detailed notice must be reserved for next week.

An English Festival Concert was given on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, in celebration of St. George's Day, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, whose excellent choir contributed to a varied programme, which included the co-operation of several eminent vocalists.

The forty-seventh season of the Sacred Harmonic Society closed yesterday (Friday) evening, with a performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt."

A concert is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon at the Mansion House, with the co-operation of the Guildhall Orchestral Society, conducted by Mr. Weist Hill. Some of the solo performances (vocal and instrumental) will be by students of the Royal Academy of Music and the National Tai in School for Music.

The twenty-eighth season of the New Philharmonic Concerts begins this (Saturday) afternoon, with an interesting programme, including Berlioz's symphony, "Harold en Italie;" Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat ("The Emperor"), played by Mr. Charles Hallé; and other attractive features. Mr. Ganz is now sole conductor of these concerts.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixtieth season takes place next Wednesday evening, when the programme will include Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and Mendelssohn's violin concerto, with Sébastien Sarasate as the soloist—it being his first appearance this season.

The new season of the Musical Union, under the direction of Professor Ella—begins at St. James's Hall next Tuesday.

A series of four morning ballad concerts, under the direction of Mr. J. Boosey, will begin at St. James's Hall next Saturday.

The first of the Orchestral Festival Concerts, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, will be given on Monday evening, May 5, at St. James's Hall; Hans Richter being the conductor, and Hermann Franke the leader.

Gounod's opera "Polyeucte" was performed at Antwerp on the 18th inst., with immense success. M. Gounod conducted the performance.

## THEATRES.

## VAUDEVILLE.

On Saturday "Our Boys," by Mr. H. J. Byron, gave way to "The Girls," by the same author—the latter succeeding to a difficult inheritance, that of realising a second run to the extent of more than a thousand nights. The new comedy is one of extraordinary merit, lively, epigrammatic, individualistic, and, strange to say, somewhat too realistic even for the popular taste of the day. Owing to this, though abundantly witty, the dialogue does not cause you to laugh, but makes you reflect. The drama is, indeed, not a farce in three acts, but really a comedy, and that a severe one. The theme is, on what principle the marriage of girls should be regulated—shall they marry for money or for love? Such is the discussion which opens the play—a question tersely put and pertly answered. Whether satisfactorily or not, future audiences may perhaps decide. The two girls in whose fortunes the question is to be practically resolved are the daughters of a widow and a widower, who have intermarried—the one destined to be the wife of a poor sculptor, and the other of a City adventurer supposed to be rich. Mr. and Mrs. Clench (Mr. William Farren and Miss Sophie Larkin) are of different opinions. The lady's first husband had tried the worship of Mammon, and proved that he was a sorry god; the gentleman had failed to get on in the world while poor, but had learned to save and become comparatively rich. Mrs. Clench has decided that Clara (Miss Marie Illington) shall marry the struggling artist; and Mr. Clench that Mabel (Miss Kate Bishop) shall wed the thriving citizen. At the opening of the second act the experiment has been partly tried. The character of either husband has now passed its first stage of development. Plantagenet Potter, the City swell (Mr. David James), has shown equal presumption and vulgarity, the two elements of a selfish nature and an uncultivated mind. He has possessed himself of an estate for his residence, and given hospitable reception to visitants who he believes will advance his fortunes. But he is without education and without discernment, misunderstands his own position and that of others from sheer ignorance, and makes mistakes that render him not only absurd but odious. He is described as a cad, but is really something worse—a mere cadger, swayed by the meanest motives. Tony Judson, wonderfully personated by Mr. Thomas Thorne, has made his mark as a sculptor, but not his fortune, and become a father, proud of his infant child, whom he parades in a perambulator. On one of his festive days he pays a visit to the wealthy citizen in his rural paradise, and is received with a doubtful welcome, the tourist suit that he wears and his baby incumbrance not being in accordance with the occasion. Soon, however, Potter is made to perceive his error; for a nobleman now enters on the scene, in tourist attire, who turns out to be acquainted with Judson, and a patron of his genius. At once Potter is all smiles and bows, and stands hat in hand. Lord Aspland (Mr. Garthorne) has news not quite agreeable. He has heard that Potter's residence must soon be in the market, and proposes to be its purchaser for a friend, who turns out to be Potter's uncle, from whom he had great expectations; great no longer, for the rich relative has married, and disposed of his property in favour of his wife. Family quarrels immediately ensue; Potter declares his own ruin, and turns his wife out of doors. In the third act we find that misfortune has fallen not only on Potter, but likewise on Judson; for Lord Aspland has thoughtlessly gone to Africa to shoot buffaloes, entirely forgetful of the commission he had given to the sculptor, who is embarrassed because he is unpaid. Nevertheless, his wife and child remain to cheer him. But Potter is reduced to abject beggary, and visits Judson, disguised as a German, who is willing to sit to the artist as model for Diogenes. An interesting scene follows, which, from being under-acted, did not make its intended impression on the audience. At length, the patron nobleman appears with his check-book, and, by giving the artist a thousand pounds, instates him in affluence, and enables him to provide for his family. We should mention that during the interval of distress Mr. Clench had helped himself by doing some law-copying at night—an incident which Mr. Farren made pathetic. His acting, indeed, throughout was excellent. Some readjustment of the last act is probably needed, after which the play ought to prove popular.

## LYCEUM.

The reproduction of "The Lady of Lyons" presents the manager in a particular light, and might naturally give rise to some exceptional opinions. Mr. Irving has placed the cele-

brated drama on the boards with some excellent and picturesque scenery, which must prove exceedingly attractive, and provide it with an interpretation sufficiently remarkable to give it an air of novelty. Lord Lytton's comedy is an elevated work, with occasional poetic dialogue, portions of which admit of stage declamation. Mr. Irving has successfully endeavoured to take it off its stilts and bring it to the level of a modern popular play. In sustaining the character of the hero, he has invented an inner life for it, intended to render it more psychological in spirit and form. Spasms of feeling and emotion are added to the mental action, with which the artist rather than the author should be credited. The admirers of the former received these evidences of his thinking activity with warm approval. Pauline, too, has "suffered a sea-change." Miss Ellen Terry shows the loving rather than the proud woman, and looks more like Olivia than the heroine once impersonated by Miss Helen Faucit. We may congratulate Mr. Forrester for an intelligent conception of Beaumarchais. As to the Madame Deschappelles, it is enough to say that she was represented by Mrs. Chippendale. The Widow Melville was characteristically supported by Miss Pauncefort. Mr. Walter Lucy's Colonel Dumas could hardly be surpassed. The splendid manner in which the play has been put on the stage is of itself sufficient to ensure the popularity of the revival.

## STRAND.

Quaintly garnished anew with wall-paper of Chinese design, the very entrance to this bright little theatre prepares one for the change which has taken place in the form of entertainment. The Strand remains so far true to its old love that it has produced a sprightly comedietta, "Ruth's Romance," by Mr. F. W. Broughton. But comic opera is now the staple of attraction. Offenbach's latest Parisian success, "Madame Favart," has been adapted by Mr. H. B. Farnie; and the piquant story of the ruses Madame Favart had to adopt to escape the adoration of Marshal Saxe, and furtively meet her husband, is told at the Strand with a sparkle that entitles the leading members of the company to cordial praise. The chief honours are carried off by Miss St. John, whose freshness of style, vivacity, and personal attractions, combined with a sweet voice, give marked distinction to her animated impersonation of the heroine, and add to the appreciation of the gay solos and concerted passages which she has to sing. Full of artistic point and verve, M. Marius's rendering of the rôle of M. Favart stood next in point of excellence. The Marquis de Pont Sablé of Mr. Ashley was a droll imitation of an ancient Court fop. Miss Violet Cameron as Suzanne, and Mr. W. H. Fisher as Hector, and Mr. Harry Cox as Biscotin also contributed to the strength of the cast; and the chorus was exceptionally numerous and good. The music, though not at all of so distinctive a character as the works with which M. Offenbach's name is identified, is light and merry and tuneful as ever; and the comic opera has been produced with exceeding brilliancy by Mr. A. Henderson.

The Court has given a morning performance of an old subject in a new dress. It is adapted from the French, and called "The Queen's Shilling." Two other adaptations of the French play are already in existence. Mr. G. W. Godfrey's version is highly meritorious, and the part of the hero very finely interpreted by Mr. Hare.

Mr. Wills's play of "Ellen" has been for the present withdrawn from the Haymarket boards for the purpose, we believe, of having the last two acts revised. The comedy of "The Rivals" has meantime been substituted.

This (Saturday) afternoon a new comedy, entitled "Married, not Mated," will be produced at the Olympic.

The intended series of Saturday matinées at the Adelphi were begun last Saturday afternoon with a representation of Mr. Boucicault's comedy "London Assurance," supported by an excellent company. For to-day (Saturday) Mr. Tom Taylor's celebrated domestic drama "The Ticket of Leave Man" will be performed, with Mr. Henry Neville in his original part of Robert Brierley, Miss Lydia Foote appearing in the character of May Edwards.

"Boulogne," a farcical comedy, to be produced at the Gaiety Theatre to-day, is an adaptation by Mr. Burnand of "Niniche," a comedy-vaudeville in three acts, written by MM. Henequin and Millaud, and brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés last year.

Miss Litton has altered the name of the Aquarium Theatre, which will be henceforth known as The Imperial.

An amateur performance in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund will take place at the Haymarket Theatre on Thursday afternoon, May 1, when a drama entitled "Infatuation" will be produced for the first time. It has been translated by Sir Charles Young from an old French piece expressly for this occasion. The characters will be taken by Sir William Wiseman, Bart., Sir Charles Young, Bart., Captain FitzGeorge, Mr. C. P. Colnaghi, and Mrs. Monckton.

The prices of stalls at the Gaiety on the occasion of the Isahlwana benefit on Wednesday afternoon, May 7, have been raised to two guineas—four times the usual price—with a corresponding advance in the prices of seats in other parts of the house. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Miss Neilson, Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. David James, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Toole, and many other distinguished actors and actresses will take part in the performances.

The performances in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon began on Wednesday.

Mrs. Rousby, who lately occupied a prominent position on the London stage, died at Wiesbaden on the 19th inst., from rapid consumption. The Standard states that the deceased lady came of an old Devonshire Roman Catholic family, and was the daughter of Dr. Dowse, a physician residing in Jersey. She had a strong natural aptitude for the stage, and was married to Mr. Wybert Rousby, director of the theatre at Jersey, fifteen or sixteen years ago. She made her début in that island, where for some time she played the rôle of leading lady in her husband's company. Her great success in the metropolis was in the Queen's Theatre, where she acquitted herself with honour, positively taking the town by storm as Princess Elizabeth in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama of "Twixt Axe and Crown." Her name was also identified with "Joan of Arc," in which she sustained the character of the heroine, and with Mr. W. G. Wills's "Marie Stuart" at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Muskerry's play of "The Gascon," produced at the Olympic, gave her an opportunity of displaying her versatile talents in another sort of Mary Queen of Scots, where she made her greatest points in the passionate love scenes of the ill-fated Queen. Mrs. Rousby made a long and highly successful tour in America, where she not only played in the parts she had made peculiarly her own, but in the best known Shakespearean characters. Her last appearance in London was in Mr. Bandmann's adaptation from the German, "Madeline Morel," at the Queen's. During her brief career Mrs. Rousby contrived to achieve a success which many other artistes have worked for years to obtain; and her premature death is deeply to be deplored. Much of her popularity was doubtless due to her personal attractiveness. A portrait of Mrs. Rousby as Joan of Arc was given in our Number for April 22, 1871.



THE ZULU WAR: THE HELIOPHOTOGRAPH AT WORK, FLASHING MESSAGES TO A BELEAGUERED FORCE.

SEE PAGE 390.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, April 22.

"When you are among wolves," says the proverb, "you must needs howl;" and, having yet another week to spend in Paris, I am constrained to talk about things Parisian. Not that the inhabitants of the politest city in the world are wolves—from it; but proverbs are mainly metaphorical; and metaphors are no respecters of persons. I have not much to note in the way of the Fashions this week, save that cashmere shawls made up as sleeved mantles, and trimmed with sable, are rather extensively worn. Sable trimmings on the eve of the merry month of May! Ugh! An aiguillette of parti-coloured ribbons or of flowers worn on the left shoulder is considered a very sweet thing; and it has just been settled by a very exalted sumptuary authority that it is the very worst of *mauvais ton* for a lady to appear in evening dress wearing her watch and chain. The watch-chain even is being discarded by gentlemen when they assume their evening "war-paint," or "claw-hammer" coat and continuations. In this change I am unable to concur, since, to my thinking, the watch-guard is the only thing which distinguishes a gentleman in evening dress from a waiter or an undertaker's assistant.

Mem: "Initial" earrings for ladies are much patronised. The *boucle d'oreille* takes the form of a tiny gold escutcheon of arms, surmounted by a coronet, an eagle, a flower-de-luce, a griffin, or what not; and on the scutcheon is graven the initials of the fair wearer.

The late M. Jean Hippolyte Delaunay de Villemessant, founder and chief editor and proprietor of the *Paris Figaro*, was interred with great pomp and circumstance at the Cemetery of Auteuil on Thursday last. The obsequies took place at the parish church of the deceased, the Église St. Honoré in the Place d'Eylau; and so large was the assemblage of invited mourners that it was necessary to build out an annexe from the western porch of the church to accommodate all the deputies, men of letters, artists, and actors who were anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to a very able journalist and most kind-hearted man. I was favoured with an invitation to attend the funeral, but I was unable to attend. The "lettre de faire part" was a most portentous document, surrounded by an immense black border. The family of the deceased formally apprised you of the passing away of "their husband, father, father-in-law, grandfather, and cousin." "De Profundis" in huge letters brought the document to a close.

The grave having closed over this worthy, the vivacious Boulevard papers are busily employed in gathering together and narrating M. de Villemessant's *bons mots*. The best that I have heard as yet is one touching the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Villemessant and some of the contributors of the *Figaro* were chatting one day about the deplorably indiscriminate prodigality with which the decoration was bestowed on all and sundry. De Villemessant proposed a remedy for the evil. "I would alter the statutes of the order," he said, "so that military men only should wear the red ribbon at their button holes. Civilians should be permitted to wear only a black ribbon; and I warrant that they would soon cease to intrigue for the possession of a decoration which would be practically invisible." "Mon bon Monsieur," retorted the witty Aurelien Scholl, "the civilians would very soon get over that little difficulty. Give them a black ribbon and they would wear white coats."

Mem: This is almost as good as the story told many years ago of Alphonse Karr, who was very fond of wearing on the breast of his pea-jacket the medals which had been awarded to him by the French Humane Society for saving people from drowning. He was breakfasting one morning with four friends all of whom, as it happened, wore the much-coveted red ribbon. These gentlemen bantered Alphonse Karr mercilessly for his ostentatious display of what they termed his "Newfoundland dog decorations." "I'll tell you what it is, Monsieurs," at length replied the illustrious author of *Les Guêpes*, "If I hear any more of this ribaldry I shall straightway and publicly state what each and all of you have done to gain the Cross of the Legion of Honour." Hard as was this hit it was surpassed by one from an English hand. In 1843 or 1844 a paragraph went the round of the English press stating that a Cross of the Legion had been picked up in the market-place at Boulogne. "This would seem to prove," remarked *Punch*, "that there is at least one person in France who no longer wears the decoration of the Legion of Honour." Surely this cruel thrust must have come from the pen of Douglas Jerrold.

The hero of the hour in Paris is Auguste Blanqui. Citizen Blanqui is seventy-three years of age, and has passed forty years out of his three score and thirteen years within the four walls of a gaol. Imperial, Royal, and Republican régimes have all been unanimous in sentencing this monomaniacal conspirator to lengthened terms of imprisonment. He has been repeatedly enlarged, and has straightway proceeded to do his very best, by engaging in fresh conspiracies, to get into durance vile again. Just now he is undergoing a life-sentence of deportation within the limits of a fortress for political offences committed in the year 1870; but, in consideration of his advanced age, the place of his detention has been changed to the *Maison Centrale* at Clairvaux, in a spacious upper chamber of the infirmary of which prison the Revolutionary Patriarch appears to spend a tolerably comfortable time. He passes his days in reading, and a portion of his nights—he is a bit of an astronomer—in studying the stars. His own star has certainly been an unlucky one. André Gill, the caricaturist, has just brought out a large satirical cartoon, representing a Bonapartist, a Legitimist, a Clerical (in a monstrous shovel hat, of course), and a Moderate Republican, *toutes les réactions* in a word, looking complacently through the bars of a den in which lies a poor, worn-out old lion. The legend is "Seventy-three in age; forty years in a cage."

The Radical Republicans outside have not, however, forgotten Blanqui. He was recently put in nomination for the Parliamentary representation of one of the arrondissements of Bordeaux; and on Sunday last the irreconcilable conspirator was returned by a majority of fifteen hundred over the head of his Moderate Republican opponent. The Government seem sorely puzzled to know what to do under the circumstances. Will they declare Blanqui's election null and void, and keep him in prison at Clairvaux, as though nothing had happened; will they admit the validity of his election, which admission, *ipso facto*, will enable him to come out of gaol and take his seat; or will they, while invalidating the election, pardon Blanqui, and so enable the electors of Bordeaux to express their opinions a second time? The Paris papers are quite in the dark as to the Governmental intentions. You must not expect too much information from the Paris papers. They are witty, racy, and amusing; but they do not deal to any great extent with matters of fact. "They are published to-morrow," poor Felix Whitehurst used to say (alluding to the circumstance of the French diurnals being always dated a day in advance), "and they contain the news of the day before yesterday."

We are as busily employed in Paris as you are in England with preparations for the coming Fine-Art Season. While you are making ready for the opening of the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery exhibitions, Paris is eagerly awaiting the inauguration of the Salon. Ten thousand works in painting and statuary have been sent in, it is understood, for the consideration of the jury of the Salon. Then the pupils of the Ecole des Beaux Arts are in an intense state of excitement in view of the approaching competition for the Grand Prix de Rome—the Blue Ribbon of the artistic turf, which entitles the fortunate winner to proceed, at the expense of the State, to Rome, there to pursue his studies for three years, during which he is housed, likewise at Governmental cost, in the stately French Academy at the Villa Medici, on the Pincian Hill. What a caricature of encouragement are our own poor Royal Academy travelling students in view of the splendid patronage and support extended by the French Government to meritorious artists!

A French Society of Painters in Water Colour has just been formed, and a very pleasing exhibition of works in *aquarelle* was opened a few days since. I find that the exhibition has been discriminatively noticed in the *Times* newspaper. The author of the criticism incidentally observes: "Finally, to do honour to wealth which embellishes its leisure by praiseworthy artistic efforts, come the carefully studied landscapes of Madame de Rothschild, *who has painted them herself*." Did the critic imagine that the accomplished Madame de Rothschild won her landscapes in a raffle, or bought them at an auction at the Hotel Drouot? It is currently believed that Gustave Doré's picture of the "Prætorium" was "painted by himself."

Mem: The subject for a picture in the competition for the Grand Prix de Rome is "Demosthenes taking poison to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater." Last year the subject was "Augustus contemplating the coffin of Alexander the Great." Lively themes for a young painter. *Qu'en pensez vous?* Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett once propounded a much more suggestive text for a picture. It was "Cicero refusing to pay rent for his Offices." I wish the Academic pedants would leave Demosthenes alone. Are there no modern historical subjects worthy of illustration?

Voluminous accounts have appeared in the Paris press descriptive of the *fêtes* which took place on the twentieth instant at Cannes, in honour of the centenary of the illustrious statesman, legislist, philosopher, and philanthropist, Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux. That most famous type of "the Schoolmaster abroad" was almost the founder of Cannes as a watering-place and a health resort. I remember to have read many years ago that over the gate of his charming villa at Cannes the sometime Lord High Chancellor of England had caused to be placed the following inscription:—

Inveni portum; Spes et Fortuna valete!  
Sat me lusitis: ludite nunc alios.

The people of Cannes have not forgotten their friend and benefactor. On the 20th there was unveiled facing the blue Mediterranean, between the "Chaine de l'Esterel" and the islands of Lerins, a statue in the purest Carrara marble, one third larger than life, of Henry Brougham. The costume, according to a French description which I have read, is that of "an English advocate at the end of the eighteenth century;" but by this I apprehend is meant that a Court dress is partially visible beneath the Cancellarial robes. "With one hand he shelters the Rose of England beneath the branches of the Palm-tree against which he leans" (really a very pretty and well-nigh poetical thought), "with the other he points to the City of Health which he has discovered." Appropriate inscriptions and emblems ornament the four faces of the pedestal. In London we have as yet no more conspicuous monument to "Harry" Brougham than the noble bust in marble in the hall of the Reform Club.

G. A. S.

## THE HELIOGRAPH AT EKOWE.

In the recent critical situation of Colonel Pearson's force shut up at Ekowe, till it was relieved by Lord Chelmsford's advance from the Tugela, on the 4th inst., messages were sent to and fro, across the enemy's country, a distance of twenty-five miles in a straight line, by means of the heliograph, or sun-flashing telegraph, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations. This apparatus has likewise been used for military purposes in the late campaign in Afghanistan, which was, to the best of our knowledge, the first example of its practical application to modern actual warfare. But the idea has long been familiar to our military engineers; and at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on June 14, 1875, when Admiral Sir Henry Codrington presided, an interesting lecture upon this subject was delivered by Mr. Samuel Goode, which is printed in the quarterly Journal of that Institution, No. LXXXIII. We take leave here to borrow from Mr. Goode's lecture so much as is needful for our readers to comprehend the nature and merits of this useful contrivance. The inventor is Mr. Henry C. Mance, of the Government Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, who in 1869, being then on service in the Bombay Presidency, submitted it to the consideration of the General Government of India. It was referred to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and a report from the Quartermaster-General, in 1873, bore testimony to its great utility, stating that the signals conveyed by such means, using Morse's telegraphic combination of dots and dashes to represent the different letters of the alphabet, were found "perfectly clear, and could easily be read, in ordinary weather, at a distance of fifty miles, without a telescope."

The heliograph consists of a mirror mounted on a suitable stand, with adjustments to revolve and incline it so that the sun's rays can be reflected with ease and precision in any required direction. The horizontal movement is obtained by a tangent-screw in contact with a wheel, on the axle of which is also a revolving plate carrying the mirror; the vertical inclination is altered by screwing a steel-rod through a nut attached to the top of the mirror. Both adjustments are so constructed as to admit of the reflection being thrown at first approximately true, then absolutely so, and so kept, notwithstanding the ever-changing position of the sun. By pressing the tangent-screw outwards it is removed from contact with the wheel; the plate is then revolved freely by the hand to the required place. The rod attached to the top of the mirror slides into a cylindrical handle at the back until the desired elevation is attained; it is then clamped, and by a slight movement of the tangent-screw or the rod the lateral or vertical inclination of the mirror can be adjusted with the utmost nicety. The cylindrical handle is connected by a ball-socket-joint with a lever attached to the revolving plate, so that the lever handle and rod together form a finger key. The depression of this key slightly alters the inclination of the mirror, which is restored on the pressure being removed by a spring beneath the lever. Thus by the action of the finger-key the reflection of the mirror can be thrown on and off any given spot, and by varying the duration of the pressure the flashes are made long or short. By combining these long and short flashes, which are equivalent to the dashes and dots of

the Morse Code, the letters of the alphabet are indicated, and the transmission of verbal messages is made possible. Good signallers can send them at the rate of twelve or fifteen words per minute. In order to ensure the flash being directed truly, a small portion of quicksilver is removed from the centre of the mirror, giving it the appearance of having a hole in it. Through this the signaller looks toward the station with which he wishes to communicate, while a sighting-rod is set up about ten yards before him in a true line with it. A metal stud, answering to the sight of a rifle, is then slid upwards or downwards on the rod until the centre of the mirror, the stud, and the distant station are truly aligned. This done, however much the mirror is revolved, the alignment is never disturbed, inasmuch as the centre, being the axis on which it moves, is stationary. It follows, as a matter of course, that when the flash from the mirror is thrown on the stud it is in a right line with, and is visible from, the station beyond at which it is directed. The signaller has therefore only to take care that the flash rises to the stud every time the finger-key is depressed. The observer has merely to look towards the signalling station, when a succession of bright starlike appearances meets his gaze, which he can readily interpret into words. On the sighting-rod slides also a short cross bar. It is placed at the same distance beneath the stud as the pressure of the finger-key rises the flash on the rod, and so that, when the mirror is at rest, the flash falls on the bar, its centre coinciding with the point of intersection. As the position of the sun alters, the flash would gradually move from this central position, to which it must be preserved by a slight turn at intervals of the tangent-screw and vertical adjustment. The rod thus serves as an object on which to throw the flash, and thus for ascertaining its whereabouts; it also affords a means of directing the flash truly. Both rod and bar are usually made of white wood, the reflection being more visible on a white than on a dark substance.

It is evident that if it were required to send the flash in a direction precisely opposite to the sun, a difficulty would arise, but this is easily obviated by employing a second instrument, its function being to reflect the rays back into the first, which then flashes them to the required spot with as much ease as if no intermediary had been employed. Another apparent difficulty—that of making a true alignment with a station twenty or fifty miles off—has in reality no existence. It is easy to attract the attention of a look-out, however distant; he responds with a rightly-directed flash from his instrument, and at that starlike appearance the original signaller aims with as much ease as he would at the moon.

It may be added that, as the vertical adjustment forms part of the finger-key, the movement necessary to obviate the changing position of the sun can be made while in the act of signalling, one hand being also at liberty to control the tangent-screw.

The heliostat, which has been in use more than half a century for the trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom by the Ordnance Department, is an apparatus by which a plain mirror, employed as a reflector, may be adjusted to any position with the utmost nicety; and, by the aid of a theodolite, in expert hands, or of a certain arrangement of telescopes, its reflected flash of light can be directed with the utmost precision, and with complete steadiness, to a point sixty or even a hundred miles distant. In the triangle of survey measurements formed between Scawfell in Cumberland, Slievedonard in Ireland, and Snowdon in Wales, the three sides are respectively 111 miles, 108 miles, and 102 miles in length. Before this application of sun-flashes to connect distant points of survey, for the purpose of fixing their relative bearings, which was introduced by Colonel Colby, R.E., in 1823, the lime-light had been used by Captain Drummond, R.E., and had been found tolerably efficacious, in one instance as far as sixty-six miles, from a mountain in Donegal to a height near Belfast. The heliostat, of which an improved modification was produced by Captain Drummond, and another by Professor Gauss, in Hanover, is an instrument of much greater power. It is not, however, a talking instrument; and it had been in use nearly half a century when the happy thought occurred to Mr. Mance of converting rays of light, which had previously been regarded in a signalling sense as entirely passive, into active speaking agents. This he did by adapting to a mirror, mounted somewhat similarly to the old heliostat, a means of imparting to the reflections the character of pulsations of varied duration, in accordance with the Morse code. In fact, by furnishing his instrument with a finger-key, he gave it a tongue capable of distinct and effective utterance; he also found it a language in which to speak, the Morse code.

The telegraphic system of signals for expressing the alphabetic letters, and thereby spelling words, employed with the electric telegraph according to Mr. Morse's system, has often been described. A short stroke, usually called a "dot," though its shape is really oblong, and a long stroke, or "dash," combined in various order of succession, like the few counters used for marking at whist, will indicate every letter, without using in any case more than four signals; as, for example, *k* is represented by dash, dot, dash; *l*, by dot, dash, dot, dot; *m*, by two dashes; *n*, by dash, dot; *o*, by three dashes; *p*, by dot, dash, dash; *q*, by a single dot; and *t*, by a single dash. This is common and familiar telegraphic shorthand writing, and it can be executed as readily by Mance's heliographic reflector of light, as by the transmission and regulated interruption of the electric current through a wire. Apart from the communication of alphabetic symbols—that is to say, for spelling words instead of speaking—there is reason to believe that the use of sun-flashed signals is very ancient. It is even said that, when Alexander the Great invaded India, more than 2000 years ago, his fleet, coasting along the shores of the Persian Gulf and Beloochistan, was guided by mirrors displayed on the shore. Mr. Galton, in his "Notes on Travel," speaks of the use of a similar contrivance by some North American Indians on the Rocky Mountains. A signalling apparatus was erected by the Russians, during the siege of Sebastopol, to direct convoys of stores and provisions approaching the fortress. The use of an "occulting system of lights" for such purposes was long since recommended by Mr. Charles Babbage, who contributed a paper on this subject, about 1861 or 1863, to the Transactions of the Society of Engineers. But Mr. Mance is entitled to the credit of having first constructed the complete-speaking heliograph. It may admit of considerable improvements, and Captain Begbie, of the Madras Engineers, has invented an apparatus, which was described in the discussion at the United Service Institution, and which seems to have some advantages. One of our correspondents with the army in Afghanistan has heard a favourable report of the performance of the heliograph in that campaign.

General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding at Aldershot Camp, has begun his usual spring inspection of the troops. Last Tuesday the First Infantry Brigade, composed of the second battalion 19th, 45th, and 107th Regiments, assembled at ten o'clock. General Steele, attended by his Staff, minutely inspected the regiments, and witnessed a march by double companies and quarter columns.

## PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

It may not be without significance that since the House of Commons reassembled, on Thursday week, Ministers have seen the Ministerial majority become small by degrees, whereat the Opposition has cheered as though wishing it were beautifully less. The descent began with Mr. Cartwright's rather lugubriously introduced motion to the effect that the wish of the Berlin Congress as regards the extension of the frontier of Greece should be carried into effect. In the debate that took place thereupon Lord E. Fitzmaurice, who seconded the motion, exhibited much earnestness in advocating the Greek cause; Mr. Gladstone, in a moderate speech, eloquently adjured the Government to co-operate with France in championing the Hellenic claims; Sir Charles Dilke made good by his intimate knowledge of the question the position he secured as a first-rate debater by his masterly address on the Zulu War; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer raised the stock objection that negotiations on the subject were going on, whilst Lord John Manners also defended the action of the Government. But, in the division, the motion was only negatived by a majority of 16—63 against 47 votes. The next (Friday) evening, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave rise to some speculation by informing Sir Joseph M'Kenna in a by-the-way manner that he would be ready to take into consideration any proposition the railway companies might have to make respecting the desired commutation of the railway passenger duty. (In passing, it may be mentioned that Mr. Forster, speaking the following day to a Yorkshire meeting, interpreted Sir Stafford Northcote's casual statement as meaning that a proposal had been made that the railway passenger duty of about £800,000 a year should be commuted at twelve and half years' purchase, which would mean that the railway companies should give the Chancellor of the Exchequer £10,000,000.) And, mayhap, as hour after slipped by in discussing and disputing the items of the Civil Service Estimates, in cavilling at the vote of £35,540 for the Royal palaces and £94,261 for the Royal parks, &c., the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have been excused if he did indulge in a blissful dream of settling current financial difficulties by simply accepting a present of ten millions from the railway companies. On Monday, when the Civil Service Estimates again came under discussion, the Ministry had once more to be contented with a majority of sixteen. Mr. Mundella moved that the vote for the Civil Service Commissioners should be reduced by £2000, the salary of Lord Hampton, whose appointment as Chief Commissioner he went the length of describing as a "flagrant job." Mr. Rylands followed suit with an invidious remark as to his Lordship's great age, but Dr. Playfair justified his name by answering that whereas there were "old men and old men," just as there were "young old men," and quite equal to perform the duties of the office—if a Chief Commissioner had been wanted. Still, the vote was retained by 110 to 94; and the House then glided into a varied conversation, in the course of which Mr. Sclater-Booth proved that he was keeping a sharp eye on the quality of lymph supplied for vaccination, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was baited for depriving the National Debt Office of the services of Mr. Rivers Wilson. On the other hand, Sir Stafford Northcote found some consolation, perhaps, in hearing the chorus of satisfaction which followed his clear exposition of the new Banking Bill. The leading feature of this seasonable measure was thus concisely explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who premised that in some Colonial banks where the share is £100 the liability of the holder may be not more than £200 or £300—a plan he thought it desirable to adopt:—

In two words, I may say that the main object of the bill I am now about to ask leave to introduce is to enable banking companies to re-register themselves either as limited companies under the existing law, or to be registered upon a footing similar to that which I have just been describing as that adopted by some colonial banks.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday after the Easter Recess; and Earl Granville forthwith commenced operations by asking a pointed question. What truth was there, the noble Earl asked, in the rumour of the advance to Cabul? "No advance can take place on Cabul," explicitly replied Lord Cranbrook, without the consent of the Government, and no application has yet been made. On Tuesday the most important feature of both Houses was the reading of the telegrams announcing the relief of Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, and the severe engagements fought by General Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Evelyn Wood. In the Upper House the Duke of Argyll signalled his return, after a prolonged absence, by questioning Lord Bury as to the authenticity of the list of casualties in Colonel Wood's Force. How exceedingly dry a watery subject could be made in the hands of the Earl of Redesdale, the Duke of Richmond, and kindred debaters, was then illustrated in a protracted discussion on the Rivers Conservancy Bill, which eventually passed through Committee and was reported. Whilst Earl Cadogan read the Zulu telegrams with exemplary clearness to the Peers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach read them with equal clearness in the Lower House, cheers greeting the reference to the relief of Colonel Pearson, but not the subsequent statement by Colonel Stanley of the heavy losses of Colonel Wood. Despite the intelligence of Lord Chelmsford's success, Mr. E. Jenkins persevered with a question as to whether the Duke of Cambridge had sent a message of confidence to his Lordship. "Yes, Sir; quite true," replied Colonel Stanley, with the military abruptness he sometimes adopts to honour members of the extreme "Left." To Mr. Fawcett the Chancellor of the Exchequer next explained that the troops were being moved in Afghanistan for sanitary reasons. A profitless discussion ensued on Mr. Isaac's fruitless motion that seven members should be chosen to nominate the Select Committees; and Mr. Ritchie thereafter succeeded (albeit Mr. Courtney, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Forster objected that it might be the thin end of the wedge for the re-introduction of Protection) in obtaining a Select Committee to inquire into the effect produced on home and colonial sugar industries by the fiscal arrangements of foreign countries.

Lowther held the floor on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Lowther promised Mr. Meldon, the champion of the Irish national teachers, that the bill dealing with their claims would be introduced as soon as possible. The mellow brogue of Mr. Meldon then gave richness to his arguments in favour of his measure for assimilating the mode of Parliamentary registration in Ireland to that of England, and the Government did not oppose its second reading. Less fortunate was Mr. Macartney with his Ulster Tenant Right Bill, which, on being opposed by Mr. Lowther, was negatived by 146 to 131—a majority of 15 only against it, though.

For the end of the week was reserved a set debate on Mr. Peter Rylands's resolutions adverse to the Budget:—

1. That this House views with regret the great increase in the national expenditure.

2. That such expenditure, for which her Majesty's present Government are responsible, in the opinion of this House, is not necessary to provide for the security of this country at home or for the protection of its interests abroad.

3. That the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede the operations of agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds for the employment of labour in all branches of productive history, thereby tending

to produce pauperism and crime, and adding to the local and general burdens of the people.

4. That this House of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to reduce the present expenditure to such an amount as may not only equalise the revenue and expenditure, but may give material relief to the British taxpayers.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

It was hardly to be expected that the Institute should have surpassed or even equalled in the present spring exhibition the very exceptional excellence of its display a few months back in the winter; although it is clearly inverting the natural order of things for a gathering consisting nominally only of sketches and studies to excel one of finished drawings by the same hands. Some of the ablest of the junior society's usual contributors are now absent—such as Messrs. Beavis, Gregory, Israels, and Wolf. Others are very inadequately represented—as, for example, Mr. Herkomer, who merely sends a slight drawing or study of a peasant-girl of the Bavarian highlands (195), with a background of dark pines under the brilliant effect of "mid-day sun" in these altitudes. On the other hand, several of the members—including Messrs. C. Green, E. Hayes, T. Collier, J. Aumonier, J. Orrock, and A. C. Gow—send drawings of more than ordinary importance.

Mr. C. Green, in his happy facility for painting an English crowd, with its extreme variety of character and strange humours (which he so well exemplified in his "Derby Day"), has found another congenial subject in "Bartholomew Fair" (132), a very elaborate drawing with countless figures, "each and every" highly finished. The ladies from Billingsgate with their oysters, and the thimble-rig gentry, piemen, and prize-fighters; "nobs" from the West-End in the high waists and collars, the tall hats, coal-scuttle bonnets, and mutton-chop sleeves of the Regency; whirly-go-rounds and aerial swings; Richardson's, with the full strength of the company paraded on the platform in front of the booth before the next piece—sooth, a motley crew; "Wombwell's," with a colossal picture of the wonderful animals within; Astley's, with clown and columbine, and sailor to dance the hornpipe on horseback, a veritable horse marine; in short, here is all the fun of the fair, in its glory, about sixty years ago. We can only object that the general tone is somewhat too yellow, that is, wanting in the greys of outdoor effect.

Mr. J. D. Linton's "Early Scene in Gil Blas" (127) and "False" (138) have his customary merits, and, we must add his usual defects. The latter drawing, which is perhaps the better, is a scene in an apartment with lofty prison-like windows. A lady, overcome by shame and fear, has thrown herself with clasped hands on a couch and there buries her face; an irate gentleman, husband or lover, turns from her in lofty disdain; the casket which revealed the evidence of her infidelity lies on the floor. But would not the incident have been more telling, morally as well as pictorially, had the male figure possessed more dignity and had his costume been less cumbersome and uncouth? We accept the dark shadows here, but why the same black opacity in the other drawing? There are passages in both of such high artistic excellence that it is provoking to find them associated with faults of conception and treatment which seem to be wilful. There is little in the exhibition so satisfactory as four drawings by E. Bale of children with landscape backgrounds and accessories illustrative of the four seasons. Mr. A. C. Gow has a carefully elaborated drawing (34) of a troop of hussars making "a requisition" for forage of a miller. The *mise-en-scène* of the incident is excellently imagined and ordered; every figure helps to tell the story, and the draughtsmanship of men and horses is much above the average. Mr. Hugh Carter and Mr. G. Clausen, both evidently followers of Israels, may be advised that it is somewhat dangerous for young artists to imitate the loose, apparently slovenly, execution, and "dirty" colouring which constitutes the Dutch master's mannerism; but that is regulated by an artistic cunning the result of long experience. However, Mr. Carter's Schevening figure-subjects (25 and 114) are sweet in feeling; and there is pathos in Mr. Clausen's "The End of the Day" (50), tired fisher-girls lighting the taper at vespers before a crucifix.

The dappled blotches execution of Mr. Walter Wilson, one of the latest members, in "Mischief Afloat" (74), children playing in a boat, is wanting in solidity: the shore and the figures are little more substantial than the water; but the colour and liquidity of the latter are praiseworthy. The effect of moonlight on the sea in "A Midsummer Night" (187), by Mr. Poole, reminds us of former poetic achievements by the artist in oil; yet one cannot be unconscious of the strange defects in the figure draughtsmanship and foreshortening of the faces in "Crossing the Brook" (64). We must be content to commend to the visitor the works of such well-known painters as H. B. Roberts—"It is never too late to mend" (200), a tinker examining an aged saucepan; J. Absolon—an illustration of "Bleak House" (169); J. Tenniel—a capital version of the quaintly suggestive illustration in *Punch* of a policeman finding with his bull's-eye at midnight "The Little Stranger, A.D. 1879" (196), on a door-step, as the ghost of the departing year fits by; R. Carrick—"Girl with Sheep" (101); and C. H. Corbould—"Jehu riding furiously on his way to Jezebel" (109). There are likewise contributions of merit by Miss Gow—"Vittoria Colonna" (152); Townley Green—"The Reckoning" (47); W. L. Thomas—a Swiss top-heavy diligence reaching at full speed "The Turning Point" (13) of a road overhanging a frightful precipice, which will recall many nervous experiences of travel; Mrs. Elizabeth Murray—a study of an Arab (80); and Lady Lindsay—a large head, and smaller drawings. Lady and Sir Coutts Lindsay are the last-elected members, but Sir Coutts does not put in an appearance.

The strength of the Exhibition, however, is in the landscape and marine department. Mr. Aumonier has a large drawing of "Southwold, Suffolk" (21), with effect just after sundown, which is distinguished at once by great breadth, truth, sentiment, and unconventional execution. The landscape tells dark and darker towards the focus of waning light; rising from the horizon are gathering clouds ashen and pale in the world-shadow; above float a few waifs of cirro-stratus crimsoned by the lowest faint sunbeam on their removed surface; and above, in a higher stratum of atmosphere, still lingers the golden radiance. Mr. E. Hayes's large marine drawing, "Signal of Distress in the Offing" (42), is by far the finest work in water colours we have seen from his hand. The spectator looks seaward from Gorleston Pier (?) during a tempest. A number of people are collected at the pier-head; a life-boat is making from shore; a steam-tug is bringing in a disabled vessel on the left; a ship is apparently foundering in the distance, and another labours very heavily in the trough of the sea. As far as the eye can reach through the low-driving clouds, and rain, and spindrift, the sea is one mass of seething grey foam. The observation here displayed and the mastery of gradations of grey are remarkable. Mr. H. G. Hine has also surpassed himself. Although in "Autumn Evening on the South Downs" (27) there is a slight tendency to the "woolliness" we have remarked in former drawings, nothing can be more

tenderly beautiful and truthful than the atmospheric and sky effects in Nos. 43 and 128.

The followers of David Cox at this gallery are likewise in force. Mr. Collier sends a large drawing, entitled "Wide Pastures" (38), an extensive view, half downs, half weald, strikingly broad and free in handling and strong in colour—indeed, in the herbage, slightly heavy for him. Mr. E. M. Wimperis has also a large view, "On the Glaslyn, North Wales" (141), brilliant and effective, if somewhat "loose." And Mr. Orrock makes good ground lately won in two large works, the one a view in the Isle of Skye of "Saunna Guilliean" (52), which is grave and solid in execution as befits the scenery, and the almost savage character of which is veiled in part, and as a whole brought into harmony by judicious distribution of light and shade in the cloud composition; the other a view of "Criccieth Castle" (133), on the coast of North Wales, with tumbling waves and stormy sky. The widening range of this artist's practice is further shown in a small view of "Berwick-on-Tweed" (19), very accurately drawn, and as delicate and suave in effect as the former drawings are severe and strong; we miss, also, a slight uniformity of execution observable in the large works. Several other drawings of small or moderate dimensions and modest aspect deserve attention before some of greater pretension. Mr. or "Captain," May, for instance, evidently brings much, and we understand practical, knowledge of the sea and shipping, as well as genuine artistic feeling, to his meritorious marine and coast subjects—of which we may name "Dutch Coasters," or schufts, "off Briele" (148), and "French Luggers Running into St. Valery" (48). Other works of modest merit and interest are "Port Madoc" (77) under twilight effect, by Mr. Houston; the "Ruins of Sardis" (161), by Mr. Harry Johnson; the "Tomb of Raphael in the Pantheon" (5), by Mr. Simpson; the garden of "Levens Hall" (140), with its quaintly clipped yews, by Mr. Fulleylove; and No. 186 by Mr. Harry Hine. Mr. Mogford is seen to advantage; but we regret that we can hardly say as much for Messrs. Syer, and E. Hargitt, whose colouring is a little crude, forced, and incongruous; and W. Small, whose works again present a discordant use of body-colour, which seemed to have been disappearing. The most novel contribution by Mr. Louis Hage is the "Interior of the Cathedral of Siena" (40), a difficult subject to deal with, owing to the construction with alternating layers of black and white marble. Lastly (our available space being already exhausted), we need not dwell on the well-known characteristics of Messrs. Leitch, E. Warren, Vacher, Mole, Philp, and Mrs. Duffield.

The prize medals offered by the directors to artists and others for pictures exhibited at the Crystal Palace were awarded on Wednesday.

The Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at York will be opened on May 7 next, by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the principal nobility and gentry of Yorkshire.

The collection belonging to Colonel Barrows, sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on Saturday last, consisted of about 200 oil paintings, including a few water-colour drawings, and realised £5000.—The collection of paintings of the late Samuel Bough, R.S.A., was sold at Edinburgh on the 17th inst. The sale attracted considerable attention, and some high prices were obtained.

The publication of Professor W. Unger's masterly series of etchings, representing the choicest works of art in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna, is proceeding with remarkable success. The Vienna publisher, Mr. H. O. Miethke, has appointed Messrs. Dulau and Co., of Soho-square, the agents in London for this important serial work. The eighth part, just issued, is entirely devoted to Rubens's celebrated votive picture of St. Ildefonso, painted by him, immediately after his return from Italy, for his friend and patron the Archduke Albert.

The trustees and judges appointed for carrying into effect the trusts of the will of the late Captain George Archibald Taylor, in reference to the income arising from the sum bequeathed by him for the promotion of art in Ireland, met on the 6th inst. to examine the works of art sent in for this year's competition. They consisted of ten oil paintings and one water-colour sketch; two of the oil paintings were disqualified in consequence of the student by whom they were submitted not having studied for at least twelve months in a school of art. The judges (T. Alfred Jones, P.R.H.A.; Thomas Newenham Deane, R.H.A.; Henry E. Doyle, R.H.A.) having examined the remaining nine works, submitted a report to the trustees, who awarded the scholarships and prizes as follows:—£60 scholarship for two years, Vincent Germon, formerly a student of the Royal Dublin Society School of Art, and now studying at the Royal Academy, Antwerp; work in oils, "A scene from Corneille's tragedy, 'Cinna,'" £35 scholarship, Edward John Brennan, formerly a student of the Royal Dublin Society School of Art, now studying at the Royal Hibernian Academy; work in oils, landscape and figures, "Under the Chestnuts." Prize of £15—Harry Jones, formerly a student of the Cork School of Art, now studying at Mr. T. Heatherly's Academy, London; work in oil, "Group of four figures—Interior of Cottage." Prize of £10—Frederick Walter Osborne, a student of the Royal Hibernian Academy; work in oil, "View from Templeogue Bridge, in the county of Dublin." The works are on view in the Council-Room, Royal Dublin Society.

In the protest presented by the Commissioners to the Egyptian Minister of Finance, they declare that they cannot admit the new financial project if it causes any legal change in the relations actually existing between the Egyptian Government and its creditors.

The notice to the public upon the subject of circulars sent by the inland book-post, which was to take effect on May 1, is withdrawn, and circular letters may continue to be sent through the post after the latter date under the same conditions as at present.

The Earl of Dunraven has addressed the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society in an able lecture on "Sporting in Canada," a subject on which his Lordship has had great experience. The incidents dealt with were chiefly drawn from the pursuit of the "Moose."

The second call of £2250 per one hundred pound stock in the Glasgow City Bank became due on Tuesday. The liquidators have desired the contributors to whom early payment would be inconvenient to communicate with them, with a view to lighten the obligation as far as possible.

At a special meeting of the Rotherham Corporation on the 17th inst. it was unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature to confer Parliamentary representation upon the borough, which has a population of 40,309; and at a meeting of the Luton Town Council on Tuesday a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial for presentation to the Home Secretary in favour of one of the vacant seats in Parliament being allotted to this borough, which has about 24,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of the straw hat and bonnet industry.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE SHATURGARDAN.—SEE PAGE 394.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

AFGHAN HILL TRIBES: PORTRAITS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

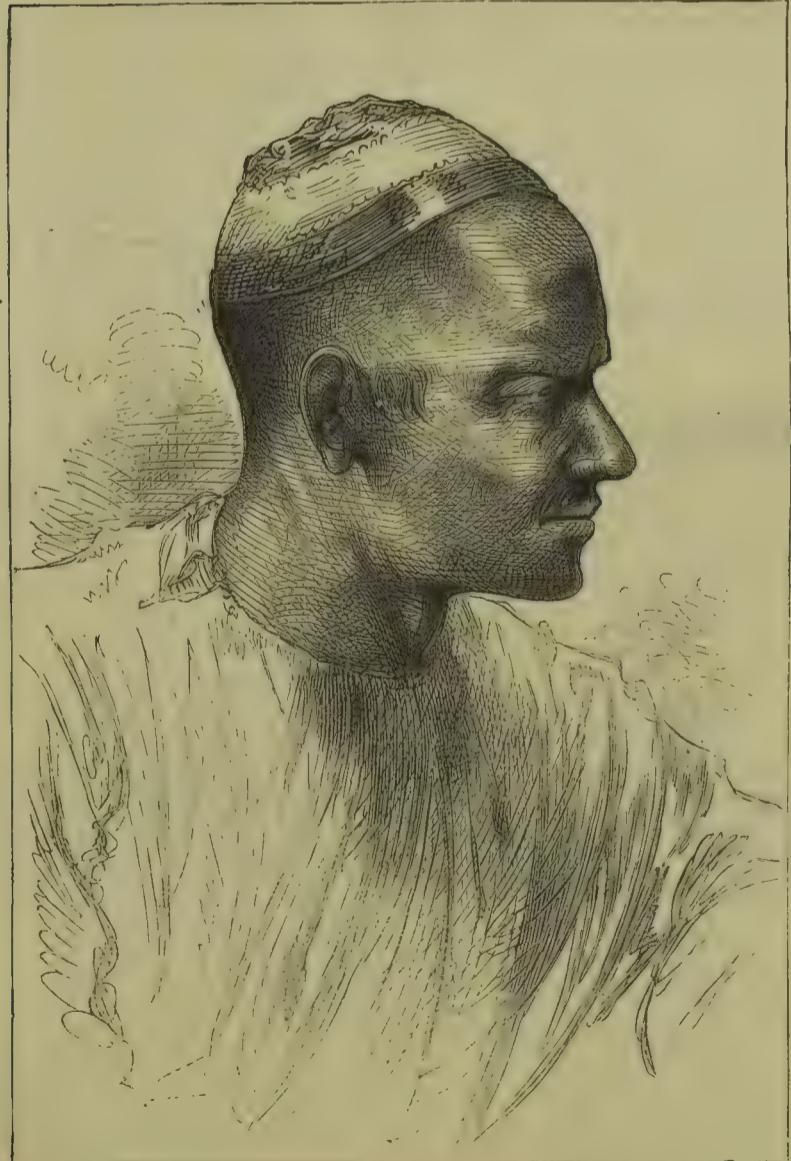
SEE PAGE 394.



WULLIE MOHAMMED, A DAHZUNGI HAZARA.



POZAI KHAN, A SHINWARI (MUSICIAN).



ZOOL KUDDAR, AN ADAM KHEL AFREEDI.



MOUSA, A KIZILBASH, BORN IN PESHAWUR.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

We continue the publication of a series of portraits, drawn by our Special Artist at Jellalabad, of representatives of the different hill tribes of Afghanistan, some of which appeared last week. We find much recondite information upon this subject in the learned work of Mr. Demetrius Charles Boulger on "England and Russia in Central Asia," just published in two volumes by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., of Waterloo-place.

The Shinwarris form one of the three principal so-called Khyber clans dwelling on the northern slopes of the Safed Koh and in the Bajawar Mountains. We know little concerning them, as very few enlist in our service. They pay tribute to the Ameer, and receive from him a small subsidy in return for their share in keeping the Khyber Pass open for traffic. In 1872 the Shinwarris earned some notoriety by harbouring the murderers of Major MacDonald, whom they resolutely declined to deliver up to us. In the last war General Monteath marched into their territory and summarily punished them for the unprovoked assault on the post of Pesh Bolak. It is estimated that this clan can put 7000 men into the field. Our Artist furnishes the portrait of Pozai Khan, a Shinwari. The theory that there are people in the country descended from the Greeks, who came to this region after the time of Alexander, is based principally on the existence of tribes, as well as individuals, with fair hair and blue eyes. The principal tribes of the kind are in Kafiristan, where they are usually not Mohammedans. But this man, Pozai Khan, does not belong to Kafiristan; he is a Shinwari, and a Mohammedan. He was described as "Komb Bandar," but what these words meant could not be clearly made out. He, as well as one of the men with him, had a guitar; they were evidently strolling musicians. His moustache and beard were very light and fair, so that one would have mistaken him for "a fair-haired German;" his eyes were of a bright clear blue colour, and his skin was very fair. That he was most probably a Russian in disguise was one of the many suggestions made about him. But a man with a very fair moustache and blue eyes is not a likely person to be sent to this part of the world as a spy.

Another portrait is that of a Kizilbash, or "Red-head," named Mousa. Someone gave this man the name of Yusuf, or Joseph, from the many patches of colour on his coat. He objected, saying that his name was not Yusuf, but Mousa, or Moses. He says he was born in Peshawur, and has traded from that to Cabul. He was at one time a prosperous man in the wool business, but he has had reverses, and is now a poor man. He is at present employed with others levelling the mounds in the fort at Jellalabad.

Willie Mohammed, a Dahzungi Hazara, belongs to the Hazara country, west of Cabul, the population of which is well known to show a strong Tartar type, which is evident in this man's face. He has served fifteen years as a muleteer in the Guides, and Colonel Jenkins gives him a good character for being a hard worker, and honest, as well as never causing bother. He was in the Jowaki campaign; but the mark on his head was not got in war, but was a kick from a horse.

Our Artist gives also the portrait of Zool Kuddar, an Adam Khel Afreedi. Scriptural names are very common among the Afghans, and this man belongs, as his name implies, to the Clan Adam. The Arabs say, when they wish to express that all men are of one origin, or that we are all one family, having one common father, "Are we not all of the Beni Adam?" or children of Adam. This tribal name seems to deny by implication the truth of the Arab proverb.

The Uthman Khel, who threaten the British outpost of Abazaj, are a powerful independent tribe of Pathans, who inhabit the hills north of Peshawur; their country lies to the north-east of the Mohmund lands, and they have on two occasions—in 1827 and in 1850—engaged in war with that tribe. In May, 1852, in consequence of the trouble given during the first years of our rule in the Peshawur Valley, it was found necessary to punish them, and a force under Sir Colin Campbell moved out and destroyed their chief villages, Pranghar and Nawadand. Since then the tribe has been on friendly terms with us, but an offshoot bearing the same name dwelling further to the eastward, north of Hoti Marden, have more than once been in collision with our troops.

Bajawar lies to the north of the Mohmund territory, and its inhabitants have ever been hostile to the British; but their enmity to their southern neighbours is even more marked. We have but an approximate knowledge of their fighting strength, which is generally computed at about 15,000 men. During the last Afghan war the Bajawaris were very active, a strong force of them being present at the siege of Jellalabad; and in 1863, at Umbeyla, they openly espoused the cause of the Hindostani fanatics. Some few of them enlist, and one if not more of the tribe holds a commission in her Majesty's service.

The Turis dwell in the Khurum Valley, and can put, it is computed, about 6000 fighting men into the field. Although much smaller men than the Ghilzais, they nevertheless make fair soldiers, and as irregular cavalry of the Koord or Circassian stamp would be very useful. Whether they would face anything like heavy fire, or subject themselves to discipline, it is hard to say; but for plunder or foraging they are well qualified. They joined heartily with us in the Cabul Khel Waziri expedition, and succeeded in carrying off large quantities of grain and cattle.

The Jajis are a small clan who inhabit the mountain tracts between the Peiwar and the Shutargardan Pass. They are Shias, and have a blood feud with their neighbours the Turis. The Mangals dwell on the southern slopes of the Peiwar Mountain, pay revenue to the Ameer, and are great fanatics in religious matters. It is said they can put 5000 men into the field. The Jadrans own the country to the south of the Mangals and north of the Vaziris; they are Shias and notorious robbers. Khost is a large mountainous district, peopled by Mohammedans of the Shia persuasion, who have ever contrived to show their animosity to all but true believers. They are divided into two great sections—the Tor and Spin Gundis—and can turn out about 3000 men. Their country is bounded on the north by the Khurum district, on the west by the Mangals and Jadrans, on the south by Gurbuz and Dawar, and on the east by the Cabul Khel Waziris. Revenue is collected in the chief town, Sirkha-Ke-Killa, a Government fort. The people are very fanatical and constantly engaged in religious disputes, which are much fomented by a disciple of the late Akhoond of Swat, who has settled in Lakan, one of the largest villages in the district.

The town of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which was occupied by the British troops on Feb. 20, stands eighty-eight miles north-east of Candahar, on the road to Ghizni and Cabul. The road lies along the right bank of the Tarnak or Turrak river. Water is plentiful throughout the route, and at most of the stages forage and fuel can be obtained in sufficient quantities for an army, and the road is certainly the best in the country. In 1839 Lord Keane occupied Khelat without opposition, and General Stewart's advance has, it seems, been equally unopposed. The town is situated upon an isolated plateau, which rises several hundred feet above the surrounding country, and its position has been deemed one of the dreariest and bleakest

in all Afghanistan. More than five thousand five hundred feet above the sea, it is also exposed to the icy blasts of the north; and the lower the temperature sinks the higher the north wind blows. Such was the opinion formed during the winter of 1841, which was, however, an exceptionally severe one. But, although exposed to all the rigour of an Afghan winter, the position of Khelat-i-Ghilzai is most commanding and valuable. With little trouble it might be made impregnable, for it is essentially a natural fortress, its ramparts having been cut out of the rock, and to these have been added parapets and platforms for the serving of artillery. The slopes are steep, and form a natural glacis. But not only is the fort itself very strong, but there is one portion of it which gives still greater strength to the other works. This is a rock on the western side of the town, which rises one hundred feet above the fortifications, and which is fortified. This is the key of the place in a double sense, for not only does it completely command the town, but from it is also derived the water supply of the garrison. Two springs of beautiful water flow from this rock down to the rest of the town. The siege of Khelat-i-Ghilzai by the Afghans, with its gallant, successful defence by Captain John Halkett Craigie, is one of the few bright spots in our old war. When the storm broke out, in the winter of 1841, the garrison consisted of Shah Soojah's 3rd Infantry Regiment, 250 men of the 43rd Native Infantry, forty European artillerymen, and a few sappers and miners—in all, under 1000 fighting men. The place was well provisioned, but, unfortunately, there were no means of converting the grain into flour. At last, after two months' labour, serviceable hand-mills were constructed, and then the garrison was freed from the fear of starvation which had before stared it in the face. But there was danger from without as well as from within. The Ghilzais had risen against us; and, whilst many of that clan were menacing Sale at Gundamuk and Jellalabad, others assailed Ghizni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The whole country was in arms, and it is estimated that there were 10,000 fighting-men round the latter place in December, 1841. From that month until the following May the siege proceeded in a lingering fashion; but the great antagonist of the garrison was the cold, rather than the Afghans. How the natives of India withstood that severe winter, in that exposed position, must always remain a mystery. Their intrepidity was, no doubt, greatly due to the admirable example set them by their commander and the few European soldiers. In May, 1842, a detachment of General Nott's army was pushed forward under the command of Colonel Wymer to effect the relief of the garrison, but before it reached its destination the siege had concluded. The Ghilzais, learning of the departure of Wymer's force from Candahar, resolved to make one desperate assault before they gave up the game as lost, and accordingly, early in the morning of May 21, 1842, a desperate effort was made to capture the position by storm. Two heavy columns of two thousand men each advanced with ladders to the attack. They were fortunately discovered before they could place their ladders against the walls, and the garrison met their advance with a storm of grapeshot. Three times they came on boldly to the attack, and even succeeded in mounting the ramparts, but they were on each occasion driven back with heavy loss. More than five hundred men were computed to be put hors de combat on the side of the Ghilzais, whereas the garrison had not a man killed. After that severe defeat the Ghilzais broke up and returned to their homes. When Colonel Wymer arrived a few days afterwards he had only to withdraw the garrison and destroy the defences. Captain Craigie had effected his own deliverance. Since our evacuation of Afghanistan the defences at Khelat-i-Ghilzai have been restored, and it was in its neighbourhood that Shere Ali received that great defeat in the year 1866 which compelled him to evacuate Candahar and retire to Herat.

The military importance of Khelat as an advanced post on the road to Ghizni—140 miles—and to Cabul—eighty-five more—is very clear, and its natural strength makes it doubly so; but as a political move it is also of the highest moment. A few miles to the south of Khelat a stone bridge marks the limit of the Ghilzai clan, and thus in the north at Jellalabad, and now in the south, we have reached the frontiers of this powerful confederacy, upon whose attitude the future course of the present war so much depends.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Pulley, of the 3rd Goorkhas, for the illustration of the ceremony of General Donald Stewart investing Subadar-Major Mattadeen Dorbaz, of the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai, with the Order of British India, first-class, as a reward of distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, of the Central India Field Horse, aide-de-camp to General Roberts, has favoured us with sketches of a fine distant view of the Shaturgandan, looking westward over the Logur Valley, a distance of sixty miles.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

As is invariably the case, Easter week was fairly crowded with race meetings, Kempton Park, Manchester, Lichfield, Durham, Streatham, and others too numerous even to mention, doing their best to rival the attractions presented by Newmarket. A glance over the various return-sheets, however, fails to reveal a race possessing even passing interest, save to those who regard the horse merely as "an instrument of gambling," and we may safely pass on at once to head-quarters. The weather on all four days was miserable, and the attendance, even on the Thursday, when the Prince of Wales was present, was by no means up to the average. The same may be said of the sport, for both Gunnersbury and Ruperra were kept in their stables, the former having broken a blood-vessel, while Mr. Houldsworth's promising colt was coughing. Then we conclude that Wheel of Fortune was not up to the mark, for she failed to meet either of her engagements, and Lord Falmouth almost invariably runs his horses unless there is a very good reason for the adoption of an opposite policy. The clever victory of Zut, a half brother to Verneuil, by Flageolet—Regalia, in a Post Sweepstakes, naturally strengthened the position of Rayon d'Or in the quotations for the Guineas and Derby, and the result of the Newmarket Biennial did the same for Strathern. The latter race brought out a field of nine, none of whom, however, could aspire even to the second class, and Alchemist, who just got home from the unknown Khamseen, is a poor successor to such cracks as The Earl and Albert Victor, whose names are enrolled amongst the list of previous winners. The Double Trial Plate for two-year-olds went to Landrail, a very nice daughter of Blair Athol and Ortolan, after a slashing finish with the high-priced Vol-au-Vent. On Tuesday Insulaire ran right away from Hydromel over the D. I., and then came a veritable sensation, when Reconciliation upset the odds of 7 to 1 laid on Charibert, in the Column Produce Stakes. Many people insist that Lord Falmouth's colt has become a roarer; but, from what we have heard, we fancy that Reconciliation has improved out of all knowledge since last year, and is likely to do even better things than this later in the season. At any rate, she is well enough bred for anything, being by Prince Charlie from Old Orange Girl. Isommy (8 st. 12 lb.) ran in the Newmarket Handicap, this being his first appearance since his gallant

victory in the Cambridgeshire last autumn; and, as he was reported to have done exceedingly well since then, none of his five opponents appeared to possess much chance with him. He beat four of them far enough, but could never get on terms with Parole (8 st. 4 lb.). The latter is one of a select string that Mr. Lorillard brought with him from America a few weeks ago, and such a successful beginning to a very plucky venture was naturally most popular. Parole is clearly a very useful horse indeed; and if, as is currently reported, Mr. Lorillard's great crack, Duke of Magenta, is infinitely superior to him, we shall have to look to our laurels in some of the most important weight-for-age races of the season. The first race on Thursday furnished us with another surprise in the defeat of Thurio by Cyprus. The race was over the D. I., and, though the former was attempting to concede 7 lb., he is such a tried stayer that it was surely suicidal policy to trot and canter for about half the distance, owing to which mistake he was beaten for speed when it came to racing. The Craven Stakes was unquestionably the most important event of the week. Owing to the causes to which we have previously alluded, the opposition to Discord was of the weakest; but he appears to have done so well during the winter, and ran away with the race in such ridiculous style, that he has been deservedly made first favourite for the Two Thousand. The programme on the concluding day was very weak, and we need only note that Squirrel, who has been talked of in connection with the Derby, was beaten easily by Abbot of St. Mary's in a race over the R. M. We are sorry to state that Fordham was too ill to ride during the week, so that Archer, who took most of the mounts that he would have had, ran up a splendid score of thirteen wins during the meeting.

The Epsom Spring Meeting began on Tuesday, and though the weather was by no means spring-like, still it did not actually rain, and, as usual, a very large number of people seized the opportunity of taking a holiday. The antagonism of Kaleidoscope and Placida in the Trial Stakes excited a great deal of interest, and there was little to choose between them in the betting; but the mare shows little of the form that enabled her to win the Oaks in such brilliant fashion two years ago, and had no chance at the finish. Lord Rosebery followed up this success by carrying off the Maiden Plate with Polly Carew, a daughter of Carnival and Molly Carew, a pedigree which reads like flying. She had thirteen behind her, including a very good-looking filly by Doncaster—Atonement, named Attainer. There was little betting on the City and Suburban during the morning, and when the numbers were hoisted it was found that there were only eighteen runners, which is by no means the customary complement for this race. There was a great run upon Elf King (6 st. 1 lb.) at the last, and he left off nearly as good a favourite as Parole (8 st. 7 lb.). After a delay of about ten minutes at the post, Ridotto (6 st. 12 lb.) got away with the lead, and made the running at a capital pace until he was passed by Censer (6 st. 10 lb.), the pair being closely followed by Knight of Burghley (6 st.), Elf King, and Parole. Elf King and Knight of Burghley led all up the straight, but were beaten at the bell, where Ridotto held a slight lead of Parole. The latter, however, was full of running, and, challenging him a few strides further on, won easily by a length. Cradle (6 st. 12 lb.) was a bad third, and then came Blantyre (6 st. 12 lb.), Paul's Cray (6 st. 6 lb.), and Elf King, in the order named. The victory of Archer and the American horse was received with immense enthusiasm; but, while we fully appreciate the former's talent, and can quite understand the anxiety of owners to secure his services, it does seem rather hard that Morbey, who rode Parole so well at Newmarket, should have been left without a mount in this race; and while this sort of thing is constantly done Archer may well be at the head of winning jockeys season after season. Still we understand that Morbey was quite satisfied with the arrangement, and received a handsome present for standing down. On Wednesday the Great Metropolitan Stakes was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's Parole, Mr. R. N. Batt's Castlereagh being the only opponent; and the Prince of Wales's Stakes by Mr. T. Jennings's Paul's Cray, Colclough Forester's Tower and Sword being second, and Mr. S. Western's Vegetarian third.

The Earl of Guilford having resigned the mastership of the East Kent Foxhounds, it was resolved at a meeting held at Canterbury last Saturday that the hounds should be placed under the mastership of Mr. Mackenzie, who had volunteered to find the hounds, horses, kennels, and stables, the only consideration being a subscription, which was guaranteed, to meet supplementary expenses.

On Monday evening the tenant-farmers of Leicestershire entertained J. Coupland, Esq., master of the Quorn Hounds, at a banquet at the Masonic Hall, Leicester, and presented him with two magnificent soup bowls. There were present Lord Loudoun, Colonel Barnaby, Colonel Chippendale, Sir F. Fowke, Captain Henry, and about sixty farmers.

A very interesting sculling-match, between William Spencer, of Chelsea, and Joseph Kempster, of Sunderland, took place on Monday afternoon, for £200. The course was from Putney to Mortlake; and, after a desperate struggle as far as the Doves, Kempster went right away, and won by half-a-dozen lengths.

Another of those most melancholy exhibitions, a six-days' race, began on Monday morning at the Agricultural Hall. The competitors were G. Hazael, W. Corkey, W. Brown, and E. P. Weston; and, with the statement that the first named covered fifty miles in 6h. 14 min. 37 sec., and one hundred miles in 15h. 35 min. 31 sec., both being the fastest time on record, we may suspend our account of the race for the present. We stated our opinion of this sort of competition very plainly on a previous occasion in these columns. It was possibly advantageous to know that a man was capable of dragging himself over a distance of 500 miles in the space of six days; but, having ascertained beyond a doubt that A., B., C., and probably a dozen more, can all accomplish this feat, what earthly good is derivable from the knowledge that, while A. can only do 500 miles, B. can get 505 miles, C. 515 miles, and so on? It may be urged that this argument would do away with all kinds of emulation in racing; but we contend that, while a good race for a comparatively short distance furnishes legitimate excitement and sport in the true sense of the term, no one can take a wholesome pleasure in seeing some miserable-looking objects wearily toiling round a track at the rate of about four miles an hour, and this is what a six-days' race resolves into after the first twenty-four hours. Added to this, a man who is sound in wind and limb and in proper training, can do himself no possible harm by the greatest exertion in a mile, four-mile, or ten-mile race; but Nature is certain, sooner or later, to exact a heavy penalty when she is so terribly over-taxed. We assert, again, that the suppression of prize-fighting and non-interference with these far more cruel and demoralising exhibitions is a gross inconsistency.

A meeting of the creditors of the Helston Union Bank was held at Helston on Monday, when it was resolved that the trustees should be empowered to sell all the assets of the bank for a sum which, clear of expenses, will produce for the creditors 15s. in the pound.

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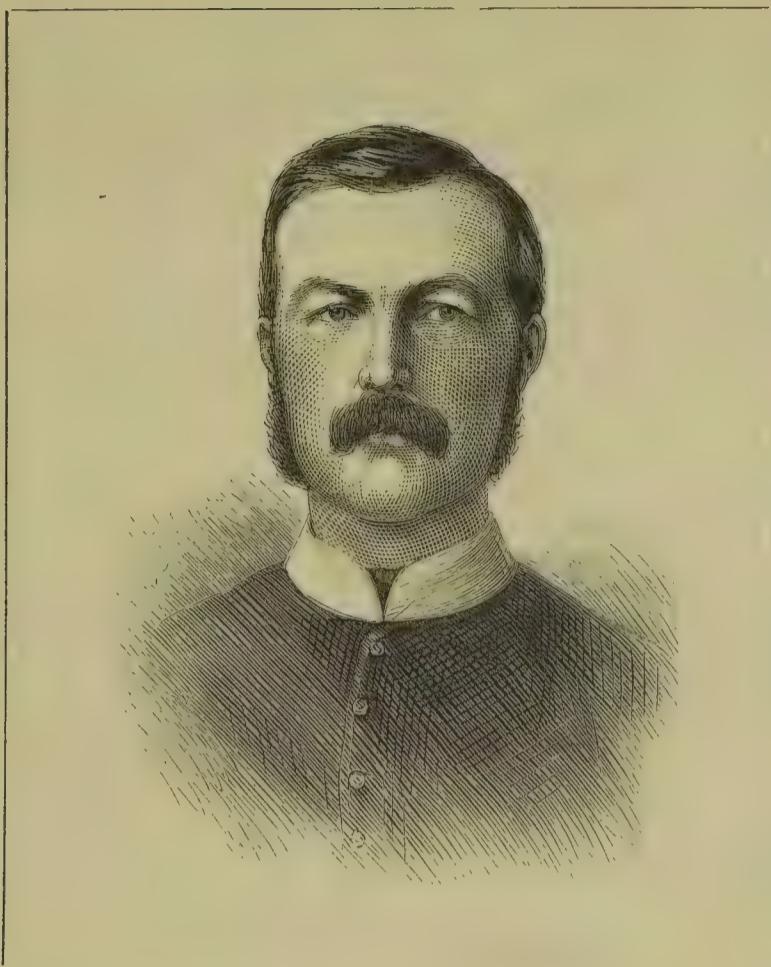
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.

SEE PAGE 308.



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## THE ZULU WAR.

We are happy to announce the relief of Colonel Pearson's force which had been shut up in the fortified missionary station of Ekowe since the last week in January. Lord Chelmsford has succeeded in fighting his way through the enemy from the Lower Tugela to that place, defeating an attack made on his camp by 11,000 Zulus on the morning of the 3rd inst., under the leadership of Dabulamanzi, the Zulu general who commanded at Isanhluwa and whose portrait we gave a fortnight ago. The column under Lord Chelmsford's immediate command numbered about 5700 fighting men, of whom 3400 were Europeans and 2300 natives. It consisted of the 99th, 91st, 57th, 3d-60th Regiments, a portion of the Buffs, and the Naval Brigade, with 200 cavalry, and two battalions, each 800 strong, of the Native Contingent. The force was divided into two columns, the advance commanded by Colonel Law, the rear commanded by Major Pemberton. Lord Chelmsford in person commanded the whole.

The Naval Brigade, consisting of the men of the Shah and the Tenedos, with two nine-pounders and three Gatling guns, had the honour of leading the advance. They were followed by five companies of the 99th Regiment, the 91st Regiment, and two companies of the 3d Buffs. With them were 150 waggons, by which marched a battalion of the Native Contingent, and two troops of mounted men. After these came the rearguard, composed of the 57th Regiment, 200 men of the Naval Brigade (the Boadicea's contingent), the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, a regiment of the Native Contingent, and two troops of mounted men. The troops marched on the 29th ult. The column extended over a considerable distance. No difficulties were met with on the road, which wound over a slightly undulating country. The native horse scouted on both sides, but although a few Zulus were seen on the distant hills, evidently watching the progress of the column, these in no case ventured within gunshot. In the afternoon of the 29th the head of the column reached Inyoni. As the other troops arrived they closed up, and a camp was formed with the waggons in the centre, and the troops in a hollow square around them. The men were set to work at once, and before nightfall had thrown up intrenchments which would have been capable of withstanding an attack should the enemy have ventured upon it. Inyoni lies some nine miles north of the Tugela, and is situated on rising ground near the stream. The next halting-place was the Amatikulu.

No attack was expected until the 1st inst., as the Zulus were reported by Colonel Pearson to be massing in a strength estimated by him at 35,000 men at a point not far distant from Ekowe.

The following account of the battle on the 2nd inst., and the subsequent relief of Ekowe, is telegraphed by the Standard special correspondent:—

GINGILOVO, April 4.

On the 1st, at daybreak, we broke up our camp on the right bank of the Amatikulu, and marched seven miles to this place. Here we formed a laager, and threw up strong intrenchments round the camp. It is situated on slightly rising ground, and the tower at Ekowe is visible from here. Soon after we had encamped, Colonel Pearson flashed some signals to us that a large force of the enemy was on the march towards the Inyezane, and that it would not be safe for us to let our cattle graze outside the laager.

The night passed without alarms; but at half-past five in the morning large masses of the enemy were sighted coming down from the north-east. They crossed the river Inyezane, and as they came on they seemed to cover the hills all round. They formed for attack in a sort of crescent shape.

The 60th Rifles covered the front of camp sheltered behind intrenchments. To their right was the Naval Brigade of the Shah, with Gatlings placed in the corner of the intrenchment. Next came the 57th, under Clarke. At the second corner were two 9-pounders; the 91st held the rear line. At the next corner were again some Gatlings, then came two companies of the 91st, three companies of the 3d Buffs, and the 99th. Placed near the left rear was the rocket battery under Lieutenant Cane, of the Shah.

The enemy pressed forward to the front at great speed, but were received by a tremendous fire from the 60th Rifles. In half an hour the onward rush was checked at this point, and by 6.30 the 60th ceased firing, the enemy being here beaten back.

Sweeping round to our right, the enemy then made a determined effort to force their way in on that side, but were met and checked by a tremendous fire from the 57th and 91st. Nothing could be finer than the manner in which these masses of Zulus, with their white shields, their head-dresses of leopard-skin and feathers, and the wild ox tails hanging from their necks, advanced, assegai in hand, against our intrenchments. A few fired a shot now and then, but as a rule they advanced at a steady rush, keeping a sort of dancing step with each other, upon our line of intrenchments. Notwithstanding the tremendous musketry fire that they encountered, they pressed forward in the most gallant manner right up to our intrenchments, and it looked for some time as if, in spite of the hail of fire from our breechloaders, they would force their way to the intrenchments, and bring the matter to a hand-to-hand fight. After a few minutes, however, the fire proved too much for them, and they wavered and began to fall back.

At 6.40 Barrow's cavalry sallied from the camp in front, and most gallantly charged the enemy, who, hidden in the bush, were keeping up a scattered fire upon the intrenchments.

At ten minutes past seven, the flank attack being repulsed, the Native Contingent left the laager and fell upon the rear of the enemy, who were now flying in all directions. At half-past seven all was over, and one of the fiercest little fights that has ever been witnessed came to an end.

Among our casualties are Colonel Northey, of the 60th Rifles, badly wounded, but doing well; Lieutenant Johnson, of the 99th, dangerously; Dr. Longfield, of the Shah, badly, but doing well; Captain Hinman, of the 57th, and Major Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, wounded. Five soldiers were killed and twenty-one wounded, and five sailors were wounded.

A large number of the enemy who fell within a range of 500 yards have been buried. Great numbers were killed by the Native Contingent and by the cavalry in pursuit, and great numbers must have been wounded and escaped.

All the troops, native as well as European, behaved well. The attack was very fierce while it lasted, and the dead were found lying in masses within thirty yards of our trenches.

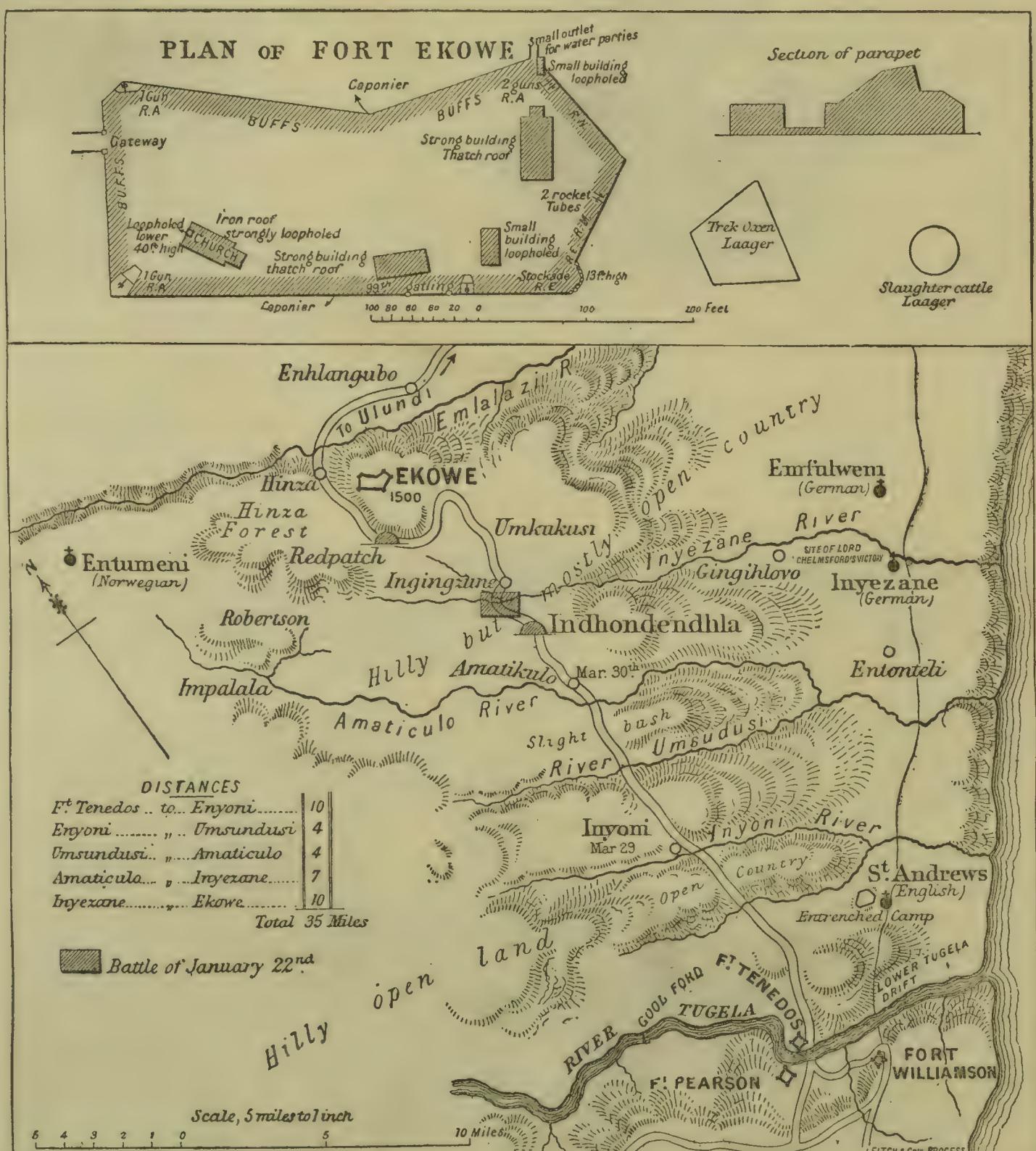
The Zulu army is supposed to have numbered about 7000. It was composed of picked men of five of the favourite regiments of the King, under his brother Dabulamanzi, assisted

not known whether the offer was a sincere one, or was only a feint to delay our probable advance upon Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford replied that the only terms he could grant would be that all the chiefs and their men should come in and surrender themselves as prisoners.

Lord Chelmsford and the main body of the force returned at once to the Tugela. This place will be strongly intrenched and will be held by a regiment.

At three o'clock this morning, while some of the troops were encamped in an intrenched position near the Inyezane river, one of the pickets, thinking that he saw the enemy, fired. Dunn's scouts, who were lying immediately behind him, taking the alarm, rushed back on the pickets of the 60th, carrying them with them. The men of the 60th in camp, taking them for enemies, fired without orders upon them, wounding five of the 60th pickets and killing one, and wounding ten of Dunn's men.

The following is the official return of the wounded at Gingihlovo on the 2nd inst.:—General Chelmsford's Column: Staff, Colonel Crealock, 60th, slightly wounded; Colonel Northey, dangerously. Mounted Infantry, Major Barrow, 57th, and Captain Hinman, slightly. 99th, Lieutenant



MAP OF LORD CHELMSFORD'S ROUTE TO THE RELIEF OF EKOWE, AND PLAN OF THE FORT.  
DRAWN BY CAPTAIN H. G. MACREGOR, OF THE 29TH REGIMENT, FOR THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

by several thousand of the native tribes. The prisoners say that the old men are, for the most part, with the King at Inhlatalye. The women and cattle are in laager, at Umhlatius and Ingogo.

The victory was a complete one. Barrow's cavalry pursued the enemy as far as Inyezane. Large numbers threw away their arms, among which are many Martini-Henry rifles, no doubt part of those taken from the 1-24th at Isandula.

At daybreak next morning a flying column, composed of the 91st, the 60th, and 57th Regiments, and some Marines, left the camp, leaving behind them the 99th, the Naval Brigade, and the Native Contingent to defend the camp. The relieving column met Colonel Pearson at twenty minutes past five, and found the garrison extremely reduced by sickness.

The whole of the garrison returned with General Chelmsford's force the following night, entirely evacuating Ekowe, which was evidently unhealthy, and to which access by any future relieving force would have been difficult.

The arrangements during the march and at the camping-grounds were excellent, and great credit is due to Lord Chelmsford and his staff for their excellent management.

Upon the day after the battle a flag of truce came in from the King's brother proposing a surrender. At present it is

Johnson, dangerously. Royal Navy, Dr. Longfield, dangerously. 3d, Private, Private Flannery, dangerously. 57th, Private Perkins, dangerously; Deacon and Haines, slightly. 60th, Sergeant Dallard, slightly; Privates Aylett and Framey, slightly; Jolled and Lassieff, dangerously. 91st, Privates Wedens, Sutton, and Gillespie, severely; Stendre, slightly; Brednall, Balley, and M'Intyre, dangerously. 99th, Privates Blackwell and Braer, slightly; Drew and Armstrong, dangerously. 88th, Private Brigan, dangerously. 90th, Private Hartley, severely. Shah, Seamen Bird and Bulger, severely. Boadicea, Cordy, slightly; Henchley, dangerously. Marine Artillery, Bombardier Parnise, dangerously. Tenedos, Petty Officer Porteous, slightly.

We have also details of the engagements between Colonel Wood and the enemy. On the 28th ult. Colonel Buller, with all the mounted forces, started for the strong plateau of Mhlobani, on which Umbelini kept the greater part of his herds. The opposition was but slight, and it is supposed that the greater part of the defenders were away.

The plateau was gained; great herds of cattle were collected; and the homeward march began. When fairly in the plain the Zulus came up in immense force. This body of troops is said to have been dispatched by Cetewayo to the assistance of



THE EKOWE RELIEF FORCE CROSSING A STREAM.

Umbolini. Our cavalry, being greatly scattered among the herds, were unable either to unite or to offer any effectual resistance.

The Zulus, rushing among the cattle, drove them in all directions, and this added greatly to the confusion, so that the battle was rather a series of isolated fights than a general engagement.

Captain Barton's frontier horse and Colonel Weatherley's troop suffered most heavily, being completely separated from the rest of the corps. Altogether our loss is eighty-six men and twelve officers killed. The officers who fell were Colonel Weatherley, Captain Hamilton, of the Connaught Rangers, Lieutenants Croneys, Weatherley, Poole, Sarmenter, Von Steiten, Piet Uys, and Mr. Llewellyn Lloyd, and Captains Campbell and Barton, of the Coldstream Guards.

After four hours' fighting the rest of the cavalry extricated themselves, and fell back upon the camp. The Native Infantry, for the most part, bolted early in the fight.

Next day, the 29th ult., Colonel Wood's camp at Kambulakala was attacked early in the afternoon by four Zulu regiments, under Mnyamana. Colonels Buller and Russell were soon engaged with them, on the north side of the camp. The Zulus were, however, too strong and determined to be resisted, and Colonel Buller fell back inside the laager. The enemy came on in great force until within 300 yards of the intrenchment, when heavy fire was opened upon them by the men of the 13th Regiment. This checked their advance upon the front.

Major Hackett, of the 90th, with two companies, moved to the rear of the cattle laager, which the enemy were now threatening by a flanking movement. The Zulus then made an attack round the whole circuit of the camp, their efforts being mainly directed against the right front and rear.

A party of the enemy occupied a hill at a short distance from the camp, and kept up a very galling fire with Martini rifles. The attack was continued with great fierceness and resolution until half-past five, when the Zulus, who had suffered terribly from the fire of our breechloaders, began to fall back. The retreat, once commenced, was converted into a rout by our cavalry, under Colonel Buller, which sallied out and fell upon them.

The pursuit lasted seven miles, great numbers of the enemy being killed, they being too exhausted to rally or offer any effectual resistance to the cavalry. Three hundred fire-arms which they had thrown away—including many Martini-Henrys—were collected. In the fight we lost about a hundred men killed and wounded, including seven officers.

Lieutenant Nicholson, R.A., worked two mule guns with great effect until mortally wounded, when Major Vaughan, of the Transport Corps, replaced him in his command. Major Hackett was dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Bright, of the 90th, was killed; and Lieutenant Smith, of the 70th, severely wounded.

Colonel Wood, in his report, mentions Colonels Gilbert and Buller, Captains Gatewood and Maude, and Lieutenants Smith and Lyson, as having rendered excellent service. This is considered to have been one of the bloodiest engagements that has ever been fought in the colony.

It is reported that Cetewayo himself had come from Ulundi with his troops, and that he witnessed the engagement, which would account for the determination and fury of the Zulu attacks. Their loss is estimated at three thousand men.

The safe arrival of most of the troop-ships and transports lately dispatched from England to South Africa has already been reported; but one of those vessels, the Clyde, which took out 550 officers and men, drafted from different regiments, to supply the lost battalion of the 24th killed at Isandlwana, has not been fortunate. We learn that, on the 3rd inst., this ship was wrecked on a reef inside Dyer's Island, near the Cape, but all the troops and the crew were saved and were landed in Simon's Bay. Only one day was lost in sending the troops on to Durban. The stores on board the Clyde were lost.

Our illustrations of the Zulu War presented this week comprise two sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior—namely, one of the 91st (Princess Louise's) Highlanders leaving the troop-ship Pretoria, at Durban, to be conveyed to shore by a smaller vessel; and one of a scene on board during the passage of that ship round from Capetown to Durban, when some of the officers and men amused themselves by firing with pistols at the sea-fowl, which was called "practising for the Zulus." The 91st Highlanders mustered 910 strong, who disembarked in good order, and marched into garrison headed by the band playing national airs. The Pretoria had made the passage from England in twenty-four days.

We present in our first page Engraving a view of Colonel Pearson's fortified post at Ekowe (pronounced Etchow) the old Norwegian missionary station of Bishop Schreider in Zululand, with its conspicuous church tower. This drawing, for which we are indebted to Mr. T. Pearson, of Verulam, Natal, may be compared with the plan of Fort Ekowe, annexed to Captain Macgregor's Map of the route thither from the frontier on the Lower Tugela, lithographed by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and recently issued by the War Office. The buildings of the missionary station at Ekowe consist of three brick houses, thatched with straw, and the church, also built of brick, with a galvanised iron roof, and with a small tower 40 feet high. These buildings are still standing, inclosed in the fort, the houses forming stores, the church an hospital, and the tower a look-out place, from which heliograph signals were made to Fort Tenedos, on the Tugela, distant twenty-five miles as the crow flies. Besides these buildings, at some distance outside the fort were three other houses, now pulled down to prevent giving cover. The fort is an irregular hexagon, surrounded by a ditch 10 feet deep and 10 feet wide. The ground here rises about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, but the fort was commanded on almost all faces. To the south-east, 1400 yards off, is a hill about 500 feet higher, from which, as from all the high points around, magnificent views can be obtained. The sea glitters on one side about twenty miles off; the view on other sides was over green rolling ground, dotted here and there with Kaffir kraals, the slopes covered with a dark bush, which stretches in green waves till they surge into a chain of hills 300 ft. high. The church was loopholed for defence; and the fort had 450 yards of parapet for the use of musketry, with batteries for one Gatling gun, two 12-pounders, two 7-pounders, and two rocket-tubes. On those faces of the fort which were unflanked were caponieres, and the salients were rendered impracticable to a sudden rush by all sorts of cunning obstacles. The cattle were kept outside in two pens, or stockaded inclosures, called "laagers." The garrison consisted of six companies of the Buffs, three companies of the 99th, one company of Royal Engineers, one subdivision of Royal Artillery, the Naval Brigade, and Native Pioneers—in all about 1250 men, with Colonel Pearson in command.

The route from Fort Tenedos and the Lower Tugela Drift, as shown by Captain Macgregor's sketch map, which is copied in our Engraving, crosses the rivers Inyoni, Umsundusi, Amatikulu, and Inyezane, successively, at intervals varying from four to seven miles from each other. The direction is almost due north. Lord Chelmsford preferred keeping to the

eastward, approaching the missionary station near the sea-coast, and so reached the Inyezane River at Gingihlovo, where he formed his entrenched camp on the night of the 1st inst., and won his important victory next morning. The site of this hard-fought battle is indicated in the map as engraved for our Journal. It was higher up the same river, at Ingungzane, on the upper main road to Ekowe, that Colonel Pearson fought his engagement of Jan. 22, immediately before his occupation of Ekowe. The road there passes into rugged and thickly-covered land, after lying comparatively open from the Tugela to the Amatikulu, and not very hilly, but of undulating ground. Lord Chelmsford has, for this reason, decided not to hold the fort at Ekowe, but to construct one at Gingihlovo.

Our Portrait of Colonel E. K. Pearson, formerly of the 3rd (Buffs) regiment of infantry, and latterly commanding the No. 1 column of the army for the invasion of Zululand, will be regarded with peculiar interest at a time when public anxiety for his fate, and that of his comrades, beleaguered during eight weeks in the fort at Ekowe, has been at length happily relieved. The portrait is from a photograph taken at Gibraltar in 1864, and his personal appearance may have changed to a certain extent, but it was a fair likeness at that time.

We also give the portrait of Mr. John Dunn, an English resident among the Zulus, who acted as guide to Lord Chelmsford's relieving force, riding ahead of the staff with about one hundred of his own armed servants. Mr. Dunn is the son of a medical gentleman formerly practising in the colony of Natal, but is about forty years of age. He seems to have a fondness for wild adventures, and about twenty years since went into Zululand, where he took an active part in the Zulu civil war between Cetewayo and Umbulazi, rival sons of the old King Panda and competitors for the throne. Umbulazi, on whose side Mr. Dunn chose to fight, was defeated and slain; whereupon Mr. Dunn made friends with Cetewayo, and has enjoyed the King's confidence till within the last few months. He was at one time employed by the Natal Government, with a salary of £300 a year, to superintend the passage of Tonga labourers, from the northern coast country, through Zululand, on their way to service in Natal. But it was found that, under cover of this immigration system, there was a great importation of fire-arms from Delagoa Bay for the use of the Zulus. The British Government did not approve of it, and Mr. Dunn was deprived of his salary two or three years ago. He is, nevertheless, reputed to be a wealthy man, keeping up a large domestic establishment in the Zulu style; but, when he visits the neighbouring colony, he appears in the ordinary fashion of an Englishman. In Zululand, he holds the rank of an Induna, or State Councillor and General, and his diplomatic services may yet be rendered useful.

#### A CHINESE FORTUNE-TELLER.

Among those touches of prevailing moral weakness in human nature that seem to make the whole world kin, is the universal disposition to pry into futurity by the mercenary aid of that motley class of impostors who pretend to converse with supernatural beings, and to consult them at will upon the chapter of destiny that lies yet unopened. China, which is a land most ancient in every species of customary roguery, has its traditional professors of the weird arts of sorcery, necromancy, and uncanny divination, one of whose mystic fraternity appears seated in the practice of his lucrative vocation, with an eager client standing beside the table, and with a juvenile assistant to write down the oracular dictates of fate, in the scene delineated by a French travelled artist, and reproduced in our Engraving. We have not leisure just now to write an essay upon the principles and methods of Chinese fortune-telling, but there is a famous old jest about writing an essay upon Chinese metaphysics, which may afford some guidance to any learned inquirer willing to undertake this task on his own behalf.

#### WINDFALLS FOR SOLDIERS' NEXT OF KIN.

The following sums await the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers, the names being selected by Mr. Edward Preston, of 1, Great College-street, Westminster, from lists recently published in the *London Gazette*—an official publication which few of the persons interested are likely to see:

Private H. Bird	£24 0 10	Corporal M. Kelly	£23 5 10
" W. Colt	55 1 4	Private Patrick Lynch	21 12 1
" R. Heggan	26 2 4	" Robert Rowe	31 19 3
" J. Holden	28 1 0	Corporal J. Salmon	52 7 5
" J. Jones	93 17 2	Private W. Biglity	57 8 9
" H. Millett	35 10 5	Sergeant W. J. Hawerty	24 3 2
" T. Peachey	126 0 10	John McIlroy	22 5 5
" T. Rading	39 10 10	Private C. Hayes	20 16 4
Sergeant G. Shiple	34 1 10	" M. Lee-on	22 18 2
Gunner R. B. McGee	22 3 3	Corporal W. Thompson	25 14 3
Private M. Dodds	34 14 5	Private George Williams	61 1 0
" R. Jackson	20 13 10	" T. Moore	36 16 11
" Peter Gallagher	24 7 6	" George Woods	72 3 6

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near both Jupiter and Mars on the mornings of the 14th and 15th, being to the right on the former and to the left of the planets on the latter morning; on both mornings the planet Jupiter being to the right of Mars. She is near Saturn on the morning of the 17th, near Mercury on the 19th, and Venus during the evening hours of the 24th. She is nearest the Earth on the 5th, and at her greatest distance on the 18th. Her phases or times of change are:

Full Moon on the 6th at 12 minutes after 6h. in the morning.  
Last Quarter " 13th " 36 " 2 " morning.  
New Moon " 21st " 50 " 5 " morning.  
First Quarter " 28th " 37 " 11 " afternoon.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 7m. a.m., or 28 minutes before the Sun; on the 16th at 8h. 35m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 11m. a.m., or 41 minutes before the Sun. He is not well placed for observation. He is at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 4th, at his greatest western elongation (25 deg. 40 min.) on the 15th, and near the Moon on the 19th.

Venus is an evening star, setting at 10h. 41m. p.m. on the 1st; at 11h. 1m. p.m. on the 11th, or 3h. 25m. after the Sun; at 11h. 14m. p.m. on the 21st; and at 11h. 16m. p.m. on the last day, or 3h. 13m. after sunset. She is at her least distance from the Sun on the 2nd, and is near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 42m. a.m., or 1h. 48m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 2h. 11m. a.m., or on the last day at 1h. 26m. a.m. He is near Jupiter on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 43m. a.m., on the 15th at 7h. 27m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 7m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 47m. a.m., or 1h. 48m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 3h. 51m. a.m., or 44 minutes before the Sun; on the 16th at 3h. 13m. a.m.; on the 21st at 2h. 36m. a.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 59m. a.m., or 1h. 53m. before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 18m. a.m.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has been elected Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of lighting by electricity. Evidence is to be called in the following order:—1, Scientific witnesses, practical witnesses; and, 2, witnesses as to the extent to which powers should be given to local and municipal bodies and companies.

#### POLITICS.

Sir A. H. Layard was yesterday week waited upon at the Langham Hotel by a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Patriotic Association, who presented him with an address on the occasion of his return to his official duties at Constantinople.

The foundation-stone of a new Liberal club at Stalybridge was laid last Saturday afternoon by Councillor Summers, in the absence of Mr. Platt, who some years ago presented the town with public baths, and has now given £500 towards the club. In the evening an enthusiastic meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Hopwood, M.P., Mr. Summers, the Liberal candidate for Stalybridge, and others.

A numerously attended gathering to promote the candidature of Mr. Gladstone for Midlothian was held in that county last Saturday, when resolutions pledging the meeting to use the utmost endeavours to secure the return of the right hon. gentleman, and disapproving the home and foreign policy of the Government, were adopted.

The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday discussed and utterly condemned the County Government Bill. Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., spoke strongly against the measure, which he thought so badly of that he should not vote for the second reading.—At a meeting of the East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture at Ipswich on the same day Lord Rendlesham, M.P., and Lord John Hervey being present, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Chamber affirms the principle of representative county government as proposed by the new County Boards Bill, but is of opinion that any such board should be intrusted with wider powers and larger administration than is contemplated by the new bill."

Mr. Adam, M.P., in addressing a Liberal gathering at Devonport last Saturday evening, in support of the candidature of Mr. J. D. Lewis and Mr. A. C. Sellar, dwelt chiefly on the value and importance of Liberal organisation. He pointed out the necessity of unity at the approaching elections, and reminded his hearers of the momentous issues which will be then fought out at the polls.

A meeting was held at Blackpool last Saturday of the Union of Conservative Associations, from which the Earl of Derby recently withdrew. Mr. Birley, M.P., who presided, expressed his regret that the noble Earl had felt compelled to take this step, which he was disposed to attribute to a paragraph in the annual report of the Union, in which the foreign policy of the Government, as conducted by Lord Salisbury, is strongly commended.—Lord Derby, in reply to a correspondent, has written a letter, in which he says that, having openly and strongly expressed his dissent from the foreign policy of the Government, which had been approved by the party calling itself Conservative, he could no longer support in Lancashire what he had opposed in the House of Lords. For the present, at least, he wishes to hold himself free from all party organisations.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., on Saturday last attended the inauguration meeting of the Rotherham Liberal Association. In briefly glancing at the five years during which the Government had held office, he criticised the quality of the legislation which had come before Parliament, and which might have been expected to occupy its attention. In discussing the Eastern Question he condemned the mixed occupation scheme as proposed to be applied to Eastern Roumelia, and adversely criticised the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The political situation in Egypt, the operations in Afghanistan, the war in Zululand, and the policy displayed in the annexation of the Transvaal, were successively touched upon by the right hon. gentleman, who, in dealing with domestic affairs, agreed with Mr. Bright that the general election was more likely to come sooner than not. There were two reasons why he thought so. The first was that the Budget was a dissolving Budget. The second was that the Government were not finding that satisfaction in the present Session as to induce them to look forward with any pleasure to having to meet the country after another such a legislative year.

Mr. Gladstone, before leaving Mentmore, Bucks, the seat of Lord Rosebery, where he had been on a visit for several days, received a deputation on Monday of gentlemen representing the Liberal organisation of the district. In reply to an address, the right hon. gentleman criticised the foreign policy of the Government, and asserted that Parliament has had no part in the Afghan war, nor in the war at the Cape, nor any single word as to whether England should assume the military and moral responsibility of the condition of Turkey. A general election was approaching, and he left it to the various constituencies to remedy this state of things.

Captain Burnaby, one of the Conservative candidates for Birmingham, addressed a meeting of Conservatives in the Hospital-street Board Schools at Birmingham on Monday, and, in a speech of considerable length, vigorously supported the policy of the Government, the popularity of which, he declared, was not at the present time diminished, but increased, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

At an influential meeting of the North Lancashire Liberal Registration Association, held at Lancaster on Monday—Lord Edward Cavendish in the chair—the probabilities of a contest for North Lancashire at the next election were discussed. A deputation of nine was appointed to wait upon the Marquis of Hartington to lay before his Lordship the present favourable state of the register, and to ascertain his views as to becoming a candidate.

At a meeting of the Irish Home-Rule League held in Dublin on Monday resolutions were passed affirming Home-Rule principles, and calling for energetic and well-sustained action on the part of the constituencies in view of the approaching general election.

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has received from the Christian Knowledge Society and the Rev. J. E. Dalton jointly 1000 strongly-bound Testaments for distribution among the canal boatmen and their families.

A bazaar, under the patronage of the Countess of Verulam, was held in the Townhall, St. Albans, on the 17th and 18th inst., in aid of the St. Albans Public Library. The following ladies held stalls:—Viscountess Grimston, Viscountess Kilcoursie, the Hon. Mrs. Cloughton, the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd Stapylton, the Mayoress of St. Albans, and Mrs. Powney Marten.

An influential meeting was held at Worcester on the 17th inst. to establish a nursing institution for the county. Earl Beauchamp presided, and among those present were Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, M.P., the Rev. Canon Barry, Lady Beauchamp, and Lady Lechmere. The chairman in advocating the establishment of such an institution explained the proposal—to provide a home for thoroughly trained nurses to be employed in nursing both among the poor and private families, and to supply nurses to dispensaries, poor law unions, and charitable institutions, to train up nurses, and to encourage the formation of district nursing associations among the sick poor. Canon Barry, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, and others addressed the meeting and resolutions were passed for forming a nursing institution for Worcestershire.



A CHINESE FORTUNE-TELLER.—SEE PAGE 399.



THE ZULU WAR: THE 91ST (PRINCESS LOUISE'S) HIGHLANDERS LEAVING THE PRETORIA AT DURBAN.—SEE PAGE 398.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF  
PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 375.)

One of the most atrocious deeds of the time, and one that had a powerful effect upon public feeling, was the murder of Archbishop Sharp in 1679. This prelate was held to have betrayed the Presbyterians at the time of the Restoration, and was hated accordingly. This hatred had been manifested by an attempt on his life in the streets of Edinburgh in the year 1668; but on that occasion the Archbishop escaped, and another person was wounded. On May 3, 1679, Archbishop Sharp was returning in his coach to St. Andrew's from Kennaway, where he had passed the night, when, at a place called Magus Moor, he was set upon by nine men, who murdered him with pitiless barbarity

in the presence of his daughter, who accompanied him. This dreadful event was commemorated in a broadside entitled "The Manner of the Barbarous Murther of James, late Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland and one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council of that kingdom, May 3, 1672." A copperplate engraving represents the murder, and some verses are printed underneath. I have copied the engraving on this broadside, which forms part of the Luttrell collection in the British Museum.

In 1681 there existed a newspaper entitled "The Loyal Protestant and True Domestic Intelligencer." In the number for April 2, 1681, there is printed the following curious news from Rome:—

"Rome, March 6. There did appear here about the middle of Dec. last, a strange and wonderful Comet near the Ecliptick in the sign of Libra, and in the body of the Virgin. At the same time a Prodigious Egge was laid by a Young Pullet (which had never laid before) with a perfect Comet in it, and as many stars, and in the same form as the enclosed figure shows. All the great ones of Rome have seen it, even the Queen and the Pope. What you see in the enclosed Paper is within the Egge most clearly express, and not upon the Shell. The Roman Wits are now very busy in guessing at what this Comet and Egge may portend."

This account of the egg is printed on the front page of "The Loyal Protestant," in the midst of Court news from Oxford, municipal news from Leicester, news from Edinburgh, &c., and is illustrated with a woodcut, which I have copied. A further description is appended to the representation of the egg:—"The true form of a Prodigious Egg brought forth at Rome the 11th of Dec. last in the year 1680 in which the Comet here printed does continue to appear."

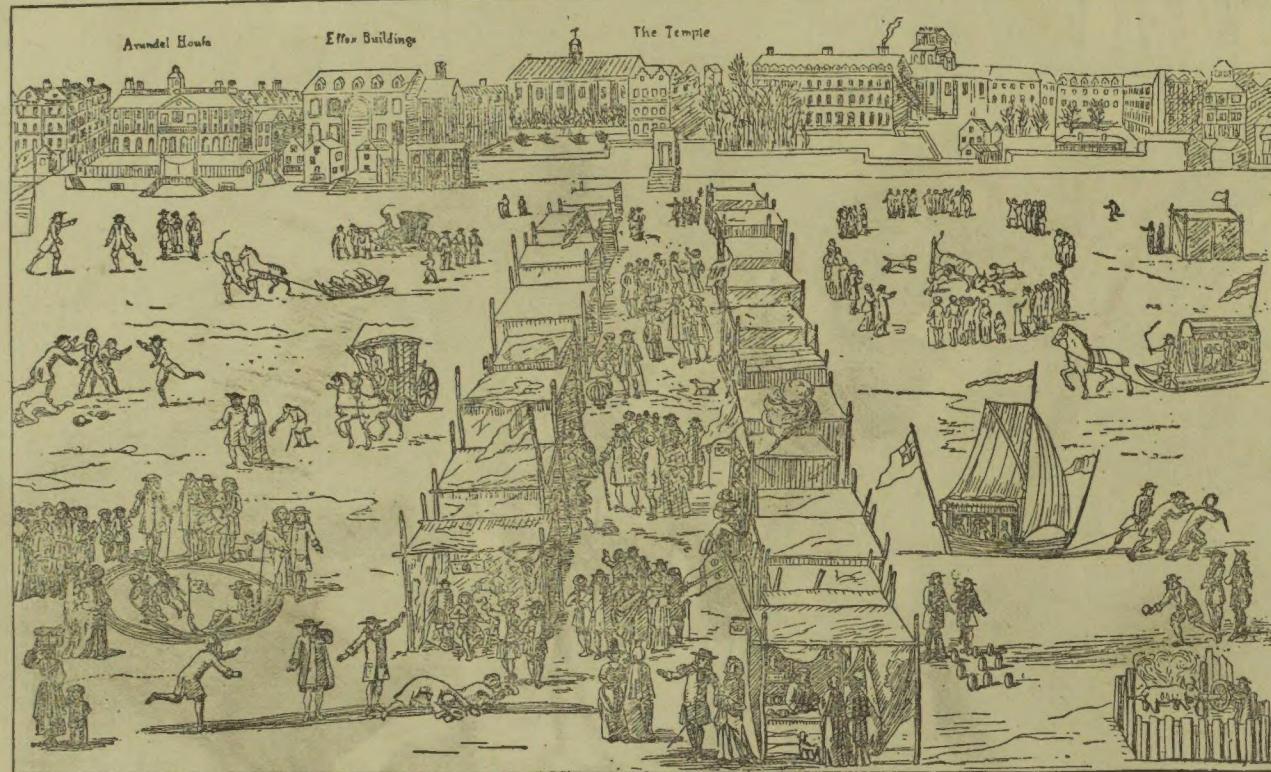
"The aforesaid 11th of Dec. about 8 of the Clock in the morning, a Hen Chicken, with a great Noise, crying extraordinarily, that never had laid an Egge before this day, brought forth an Egge of an extraordinary greatness, with all these several Forms as you see here express, to the great amazement of all those that have seen it. This is an exact draught of the Egge as it was printed in Italy. But all persons are left to their own choice whether they will believe either this or any of our own late home-bred Miracles or visions."

Supernatural occurrences and uncommon events, even when traceable to natural causes, have always had great attractions for both the ignorant and the educated. We therefore find the talents of the old newsmen were most frequently exercised on mysterious appearances in the

air, floods, fires, and frosts, earthquakes and upheavings of the sea. Having already quoted examples dealing with some of these subjects, I now come to two broadsides which describe and illustrate the great frost of 1683-4, when the river Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick, the forest trees, and even the oaks, in England were split by the frost, most of the hollies were killed, and nearly all the birds perished. According to the testimony of an eyewitness, "The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till February 4, 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land." The broadsides under notice give representations of the fair held on the Thames, and describe it in doggerel verse. The one containing the engraving copied below is entitled "Great Britain's Wonder; London's Admiration. Being a True Representation of a Prodigious Frost, which began about the beginning of December, 1683, and continued till the Fourth Day of February following. And held on with such violence, that Men and Beasts, Coaches and Carts, went as frequently theron as Boats were wont to pass before. There was also a street of Booths built from the Temple to Southwark, where were sold all sorts of Goods imaginable—namely, Cloaths, Plate, Earthen Ware; Meat Drink, Brandy, Tobacco, and a Hundred sorts of other Commodities not here inserted. It being the wonder of this present Age, and a great consternation to all the Spectators." The description opens thus:—

Behold the Wonder of this present Age,  
A Famous River now become a stage.  
Question not what I now declare to you,  
The Thames is now both Fair and Market too.  
And many Thousands dayly do resort,  
There to behold the Pastime and the Sport  
Early and late, used by young and old,  
And valued not the fierceness of the Cold.

The illustration is a roughly-executed woodcut, and represents



FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES, 1683.

a street of booths opposite the Temple, looking towards the Middlesex shore. On one side are men skating, sliding, riding on sledges, and playing at football; whilst bull-baiting, skittle-playing, &c., go on on the other side. Coaches are driven across the ice, boats are dragged as sledges, and an ox is roasted whole in one corner.

The other broadside has a woodcut of the same scene, but taken from a different point, and looking down the river, with London Bridge, the Tower, Monument, &c., in the distance. In addition to a description of Frost Fair, there is an account of all the great frosts from the time of William the Conqueror.

Some curious particulars of this great frost are recorded by

contemporary writers. Evelyn describes the whole scene, and says that he crossed the river on the ice on foot upon the 9th, in order to dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth; and again in his coach, from Lambeth to the horse-ferry at Millbank, upon Feb. 5, when "it began to thaw, but froze again." Hackney-coaches plied between Somerset House and the Temple to Southwark. There was a printing-press set up in one of the booths, "where the people and ladyes tooke a fancy to have their names printed, and the day and yeare set down, when printed on the Thames. This humour took so universally that 'twas estimated the printer gained about £5 a day for printing a line only at sixpence a name, besides what he got by ballads, &c." A specimen of this printing has been preserved. It was executed for Charles II., who visited Frost Fair accompanied by several members of his family. It contains, besides the names of the King and Queen, those of the Duke of York, Mary his Duchess, Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne), and Prince George of Denmark, her husband. The last name on the list is "Hans in Kelder," which literally means "Jack in the Cellar," and is supposed to have been suggested by the humour of the King in allusion to the interesting situation of the Princess Anne; and we can fancy the swarthy face of the "Merry Monarch" smiling in the frosty air as this congenial joke was perpetrated. M. J.

(To be continued.)

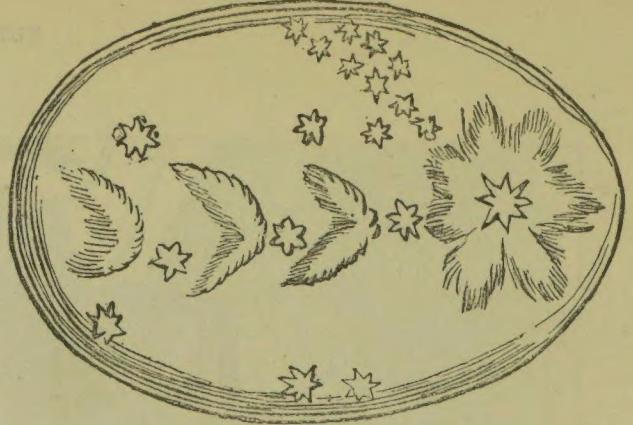
A return has recently been issued on the subject of the New Sinking Fund from the National Debt Office, showing:—1. The amount of debt paid off by the New Sinking Fund in each of the undermentioned financial years—1875-6, £297,241; 1876-7, £297,253; 1877-8, £1,165,976 (£356,685 10s. 8d. of this was paid off with money proper to the year 1876-7). 2. The total amount of the National Debt (funded, inclusive of unclaimed stock and dividends, unfunded and capital value of terminable annuities) on April 1, 1875, and on March 31, 1878, and the increase or decrease of such total amount between those dates.—Total amount of National Debt at April 1, 1875, £775,348,686; total amount of National Debt at March 31, 1878, £777,781,596; increase of total amount of National Debt between above dates, £2,432,910. 3. The actual amount of debt paid off by the New Sinking Fund in 1878-9, and the estimated net increase (or decrease) of the total amount of the National Debt in that year. Actual amount of debt paid off by the New Sinking Fund in 1878-9, £661,633 3s. 3d.; estimated net increase of the total amount of the National Debt in 1878-9, £267,750. The net increase of unfunded debt in the year 1878-9 was £5,267,100, made up as follows:—Net amount raised for local loans, £2,730,000; ditto for supply, £2,600,000—£5,330,000: Suez bonds paid off, £62,900—£5,267,100.

The foundation-stone of a new cottage hospital was laid on the 15th inst. at Maidenhead, Berkshire.

The Board of Trade, through the medium of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, has presented Captain Bennett, of the Liverpool steam-tug Fire King, with a valuable binocular glass, and Thomas Copcock and William Bethell, two of his crew, with £3 each, for services rendered to the crews of the steamer Adventure and the schooner Fanny, wrecked off the Mersey last February.



THE MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP SHARP, 1679.



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